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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER

JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

A bill "to prevent the gathering of wild flowers" has, for some unknown reason, been introduced into the English Parliament.

The majority of the third class of West Point cadets voted to have no wine at their last annual commencement banquet. The minority refused to submit, and decided to have a separate banquet.

A doctor in Algeria stood before a guillotine and caught the head of a criminal as it fell from the axe and spoke to it. It is said that movements of the eyes and mouth showed that he was understood.

The reign of the late Kaiser Fritz was marked with the abolition of the cavalryman's cuirass. This is the last cuirass in Europe, and England is now calling for its abolition in her army. In the German army the revolver has also been discarded in favor of the carbine.

Statistician Dodge in his government crop report estimates that this year's yield of wheat will be the largest on record, and that it will exceed that of last year by 10,000,000 bushels. He estimates that this year's crop will aggregate 408,780,000 bushels.

There is sad news from Munich concerning the poor young mad king Otto of Bavaria, who wanders about his big, lonely palace outside the city. He has abandoned his last distraction, that of peeling potatoes, and has no pleasure left, but spends all his time hiding away in a dark corner, thinking every one wants to hurt him.

Prince Bismarck's first interview with the young Emperor William of Germany on state affairs was of two hours' duration. When the Chancellor departed the Emperor accompanied him to the stone terrace and shook him warmly by both hands. Prince Bismarck bowed low, and then, straightening himself up, gave the Emperor a military salute.

Seth Green, the well-known American fisherman and naturalist, is out in a letter in defence of the English sparrow. Instead of being a nuisance, a destroyer of song-birds and deserving of extermination, the English sparrow, according to Mr. Green, is a most useful member of the feathered creation. Its presence here, he says, has no more connection with the disappearance of other birds than it has with the scarcity of cats.

The London Standard gives currency to a report that a wonderful collection of documents printed on papyrus has been discovered near the town of Arsinoe, Central Egypt, consisting of 100,000 documents and 20,000 plates or maps. These papers are printed in 11 different languages, and treat of a great number of questions, extending over a period of 2700 years. The maps have been printed by means of wooden blocks. If this is true the art of printing is not a modern invention.

Mexico continues to attract American capital in a way to indicate that previous ventures of the kind have not been misplaced. Senator Hearst, of California, has been down there making some extensive investments, including the purchase of 2,000,000 acres of land in the State of Vera Cruz to be devoted to the raising of coffee, sugar and tobacco. Along with other California capitalists he has also obtained concessions for building a railroad from the City of Mexico to some point on the Pacific coast.

Scribner's Magazine in its series of railroad questions asks the following: "What is the fastest time made by a train?" The answer is, "92 miles in 93 minutes, one mile being made in 46 seconds, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad." The New York Central's newspaper special train No. 11, on Aug. 8, 1886, drawn by engine 541, John W. Cool engineer, made the run between Syracuse and Buffalo, E street, a distance of 148 70-100 miles in 2 hours 24 seconds, which, for the distance, is claimed by the New York Central people to be a still better showing.

Vegetarians have come to the surface in London with a proposal to start an institution to be called the Vegetarian Hospital. The money has been subscribed, and the project will doubtless be carried out, at least on a small scale. All drugs are to be excluded in the general treatment of disease, and reliance is to be placed solely on diet and general hygienic treatment—bathing, massage, and so on. No animal food will be allowed, and the hospital is to be under the management of Dr. Allanson of Duke street, who has been very successful for some time past as a physician practising without the use of drugs.

At least twenty of the cadets who were graduated at the West Point military academy at the last commencement will be placed on the additional list waiting for companies. Just now there are only twenty-four vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant, and the number is not likely soon to be increased, unless the three vacancies on the limited retired list should be filled by line officers. They include thirteen in the infantry, seven in the cavalry and four in the artillery. It is likely that two of the cadets will be assigned as additionals in the engineer corps. General Duane's retirement makes room for one of these.

At Sunset Time.

On toward the west the passing day,
As tho' reluctant seeming,
Soft stole to where the flame-clouds lay
To where the sun hung beaming.
And yet she seemed full loth to go,
E'en tho' the world was shadowed so,
But looked back o'er the dimpled hill
To where the world lay dim and still,—
To where the world lay dreaming.

At sunset time we steal away
To where the sky is gleaming;
To where the light that marks the day
Is all our heaven seaming.
And yet we seem full loth to go,
E'en tho' the world is shadowed so.
But look back, with regretful eyes,
To where the world in twilight lies,—
To where the world is dreaming.
—[Julie M. Lippmann in Overland.

The School Ma'am's Victory.

The school directors of District No. 19, Perry Township, were holding a meeting.

Nobody would have thought it. The Chairman was leaning against his front gate with his checked shirt sleeves turned back and an ax in his hand, surveying the other two members of the Board, who stood outside the fence.

It was a meeting, nevertheless; and its object was nothing less important than the selection of a teacher for the fall term.

"Lyman Doty spoke to me about having the school," said the Chair, dubiously.

"Lyman Doty!" exclaimed Steve Tenney, a stalwart young fellow, with thick brown hair, white teeth and a square chin to make up for his lack of downright good looks. "Why Lyme Doty couldn't teach a baby. He quit school before I did, long enough, and he hasn't studied anything but potatoes and winter wheat since, that I know of. Better stick to his farm—eh, Larkin?"

"Guess you're right," responded the third member of the Board, a little man with a cheerful face and a tuft of gray hair sticking straight out from his chin.

And the chairman nodded his agreement.

"Well," continued little Mr. Larkin, with an air of importance, "I've had an application that I guess will suit. It's a sort of relative of my wife's, and just as nice a girl as ever was. Smart, too. She's got a certificate for two years, last examination. She'd make a splendid teacher, Molly Sanborn would."

"Sanborn!" said Steve Tenny, shortly; "any connection with the Sanborns over on the river?"

"That's where she's from," said Mr. Larkin. "She's old John Sanborn's girl—him that died last winter."

Steve frowned.

"You won't put her into that school, then, with my consent!" he said determinedly.

"What!" said Mr. Larkin, with a gasp, while the chairman stared.

"What would you think," the young man responded, "if a man sold you fifty head of sheep at a good price, and half of them died off in the next week of a disease he must have known beforehand? That was the trick John Sanborn served me. And he laughed in my face when I wanted my money back. No, sir! I can't conscientiously consent to putting any of the Sanborns in that school. Bad lot, in my opinion!"

Mr. Larkin's small bright eyes snapped.

"Old Sanborn wasn't too straight, and everybody knows it," he admitted. "But what that's got to do with Molly is more than I can see. She's as fine a girl as you ever set eyes on; not a bit of her father about her."

"Well, well, fight it out between you," said the chairman, good-naturedly; and returned to his wood chopping.

The tall young man and the little old man walked up the street together, talking briskly.

Mr. Larkin was hot and indignant; Steve was cool and immovable.

"There don't seem to be any mercy in you," said the former, almost tearfully, as Steve was preparing to turn in at his gate. "If they'd been left well off, it would be different; but they're poor as poverty, and Molly needs the place the worst way."

"You hadn't mentioned that," said the young man, turning back. "If that's the case ——"

Mr. Larkin walked away triumphant five minutes later.

But Steve Tenney had surrendered with bad grace.

"I couldn't hold out after that, you see," he said to his mother, relating the story over their tea; "but I don't approve of it. There's not much good in the Sanborns or I lose my guess!"

School began two weeks later, when the first cool wave was depopulating front porches and increasing the attraction near kitchen stoves.

Steve Tenney held to his opinion concerning the new school teacher and acted accordingly.

He did not call at the schoolhouse the first day, as was his custom, to leave the register and see if anything was wanted—the chairman having turned these duties over to his younger colleague.

He sent the register by a boy, and was utterly indifferent as to whether anything was wanted. He turned the subject when the new teacher was mentioned; and he avoided Mr. Larkin's comfortable home, where the teacher boarded.

The little man made him a call, however, a month or so after school had begun.

"Guess you'll have to own up to being in the wrong, Steve," he began. "We haint had a teacher for years that's given the satisfaction that Molly does. The children rave about her—all of 'em."

But Steve was unimpressed.

"My opinion has yet to be altered," he said rather stiffly.

And Mr. Larkin looked discouraged.

"She spoke about needing a new broom and water pail," he said as he rose. "I told her she'd better come to you about it."

"That schoolhouse had a new broom last term, and water pail term before last!" said the young director emphatically.

And Mr. Larkin took a discomfited leave.

The next Sunday evening the young man, sitting in the pew of a small wooden church with his mother, and allowing his eyes to rove about during the rather long sermon, suddenly discovered a new face, and sat studying it for the remainder of the evening.

It was that of a young girl—not a remarkably pretty girl, but fair and fresh and innocent, with a bright intelligence in her dark eyes and a sweetness in her full lips.

"Who is she?" was the first question after the services were concluded addressed, as it happened, to little Mr. Larkin, who had come in late.

"That?" the latter asked in astonishment. "Why, that's our teacher—that's Mollie Sanborn! I am waiting to take them home."

Steve Tenney found himself wishing quite frequently after that that the new teacher would come to him about the broom and water pail.

Not that he should furnish them if he found that they were not needed, but he felt that he should not object to an interview with the school teacher.

He even mentioned the subject to Mr. Larkin carelessly when he met him one day.

"Well, you see," was the response, "she sort of hates to come to you. The way you felt about her having the school has got all around town, and I s'pose she's heard of it. She can't help what her father was, Molly can't, and she's real sensitive."

The young man looked disturbed.

That afternoon he left his work at an early hour—not, however, admitting to himself his purpose in doing so—and strolled down the street, turning off—but he persuaded himself that it was not intentional—in the direction of the school house.

"I might as well go in and see about that broom and water pail," he said to himself when he stood opposite the little bare-looking building.

And he went in accordingly.

The little teacher looked considerably startled when she opened the door to him. She dropped the spelling book she held, and her voice was hardly steady as she expressed her gratification at seeing him.

Evidently, Steve reflected, some idiot had pointed him out to her at church the other evening. He sat down in a front seat feeling unpleasantly ogreish.

She was hearing the last spelling class. How pretty she looked, standing there in her blue calico dress and white apron. What a sweet voice she had, though putting out "then, men, pen," to a lot of fidgeting youngsters could hardly show it to the best advantage.

When the class was dismissed, and the last small student had rushed whooping down the street, the teacher and the young director stood looking at each other with some awkwardness.

"I thought I'd come in," said Steve at last, apologetically, "and see if anything is needed."

He did not mention the fact of his being some six weeks late in the performance of his duty.

The girl dropped her eyes timidly.

"I—don't think so," she murmured.

"What a brute she must think me!" Steve reflected, with some self-disgust.

He turned carelessly to the corner where the broom stood.

"Isn't this pretty far gone?" he said, with a conscience-stricken glance at its stubby end.

And the little teacher nodded.

"Your water pail seems to leak," the director went on, indicating the empty bucket and the wet floor.

"Yes," the girl assented.

"I'll see that you have new ones," Steve concluded.

And he was rewarded by a grateful glance from the teacher's soft eyes as she took her hat from its nail.

He took her lunch basket from her hand as they started away together, and having taken it, could hardly surrender it short of Larkin's gate.

He was a little reluctant to surrender it even then. For their first awkwardness had quite worn off; their walk had been far from unpleasant, and they were feeling very well acquainted.

He walked home in an agreeable absorption, repeating to himself the things she had said and recalling her pretty way of saying them.

He did not pause to consider that it was old John Sanborn's daughter of whom he was thinking; he was only conscious that she was a bright young girl, whom it was charming to look at and listen to.

His pleasant mood was rudely interrupted by little Larkin, who dropped in that evening.

"Lyme Doty couldn't have the school," he observed, with a chuckle, "but it looks as though he was going to have the teacher!"

"What?" said Steve, with a sudden unexplainable sinking of the heart.

"He's hanging around considerable, anyhow," said Mr. Larkin. "Went to visit the school last week and he was asking me today whether Molly's got anyway of getting home Friday night. He said he'd just as lief take her in his buggy as not, Molly generally walks; but I guess she'll be glad of a lift."

"You don't mean to tell me," said Steve, warmly, "that she'd have anything to do with him?"

Mr. Larkin stared. What could Steve care with whom old John Sanborn's daughter had to do?

But he only said, deprecatingly:

"Well, Lyme's a good steady fellow."

"Humph!" was the scornful rejoinder.

The young man mused long and seriously when his visitor was gone, and went to bed with a lighter heart, having come to a firm conclusion.

When the new teacher closed school the next Friday night she was feeling rather worn out, as she was apt to feel at the end of the week; nor did the prospect of the four miles' walk home serve to cheer her.

She locked the door and started down the path with a sigh.

A neat little buggy was coming briskly up the road. Molly gave a start as the driver pulled up the horse and sprang to the ground.

It was the young director, and he was coming toward her.

"I won't make any excuse, Miss Sanborn," he said, with a humorous solemnity. "I won't say I'm going over the river on business, and happened to think you might like to ride. The truth is that it's a carefully laid plot. Will you be an aider and abettor?"

The little teacher laughed appreciatively as he helped her into the buggy.

"I must stop at Mr. Larkin's and leave my dinner pail," she said demurely.

Mr. Larkin was standing at the front gate. He stood staring at the young director as the latter assisted the teacher to the ground and sat down on the horse block waiting for her.

"Lyme Doty was here after Molly, just now," he said gaspingly. "I sent him down to the school house."

"We met him," said Steve. "You see," he added, making a bold attempt at carelessness, but speaking nevertheless, in a shamefaced way, and avoiding the little man's eyes. "You see, I feel as though it's my bounden duty to keep Lyme Doty away from her. Pure impudence, his hanging around her that way."

The little tea he came tripping back and the young director's buggy whirled away in a cloud of dust.

"Steve Tenney's taking Molly home in his buggy," said Mr. Larkin, joining his wife in the kitchen, and sinking dazedly into a chair. "I guess the world's coming to an end!"

"Steve Tenney ain't a fool," his wife responded practically. "I knew he'd get over that ridiculous notion of his—and especially after he'd seen Molly."

"Says he's doing it from a sense of duty," said Larkin, chuckling slowly as the humor of the situation dawned upon him. "Wonder how far his sense of duty will take him?"

"I shouldn't be surprised at anything!" said Mrs. Larkin mysteriously.

The Larkins—and, perhaps, Lyme Doty—were the only people who were surprised when the new teacher gave up the school at the end of the term and was quietly married to the young director.

The chairman of the School Board is wondering over it yet.—[Hartford Times.

Prosperous Colored Men.

There are probably over 100 colored men in Washington who are worth over $25,000 each, fifty worth $10,000 each and nearly 1000 who pay taxes on $5000. George W. Williams, ex-member of the Ohio Assembly, and author of a history of the colored race, is said to be worth $40,000. Fred Douglas has $300,000. John F. Cooke, until recently tax collector of the District of Columbia, himself pays taxes now on $250,000. John M. Langston, formerly United States Minister to Hayti, is reputed to be worth $75,000. John Lynch of Mississippi, who was the temporary chairman of the Chicago Convention in 1884, is very wealthy and owns a fine plantation in Mississippi. Ex-Congressman Smalls, who is now contesting the seat occupied by Colonel Elliott, has also accumulated quite a fortune. Dr. Gloster, who died a few years ago, left $1,000,000; the wealth of his son-in-law was estimated at $150,000. John X. Lewis, of Boston, makes the clothes of the Beacon Hill dudes and does a yearly business, it is said, of over a million dollars. He was once a slave, and ragged and bare-footed, followed Sherman and his troops in their march to the sea. Cincinnati has a colored furniture dealer whose check is good any day for $25,000, although thirty years ago he was a Kentucky slave. The late Robert Gordon, of Cincinnati, owned a large number of four-story residences at the time of his death.—[New York Tribune.

A Doctor's Odd Cane.

The latest style of cane is owned by a Portland physician who uses it for three purposes—as a cane, as a protector and for professional purposes. It consists of a bamboo rod into which fits a steel receptacle, shaped like half a tube in the concave side of which are springs holding in place small vials of ammonia, morphine and needles and surgeons' thread, and, in fact, all antidotes and surgical appliances necessary in cases of emergency.

The Bluff Diamond Digger's Treasure.

It is said that the Queen of England and Empress of India is extremely sensitive about the Koh-i-noor, which she firmly believes to be unequalled by any other diamond in the world. She does not wear it very often, it being kept for the most part in the Tower. The last occasion of its appearance was at the Jubilee ball, and before that for the last twenty years it had only been seen at royal weddings. There is a little story concerning this weakness of hers now going the rounds in London. Porter Rhodes, who discovered the biggest diamond ever found at the Cape, believes quite as firmly in his jewel as the Queen does in hers. It weighs 150 carets and is perfectly clear, having "lights like white satin through it." Out at the Cape Mr. Rhodes placed it on exhibition and charged $5 admission fee, clearing a handsome sum for one of the hospitals. When he came home to England, the other day, the Queen heard of him and expressed a desire to see his stone. The possessor not being accustomed to the etiquette of the courts, he was carefully warned against contradicting Her Majesty, who is somewhat impatient of such things, and was bade to make no comparisons. He got on very well until the Queen, having examined it with considerable interest, laid it down with the remark that it was handsome, but not so large as her Koh-i-noor.

"Koh-i-noor!" cried the indignant diamond digger contemptuously, wrought out of remembrance of warnings, "why, the old thing can't touch mine. It's a deal bigger than yours, and I wouldn't give this diamond for two of your Koh-i-noors." The Queen fairly gasped with amazement at his audacity, and had him peremptorily bundled out with his impertinent jewel.—[Courier-Journal.

The Light of the Future.

The primary fault of all our lights, electric light included, is that there is so great a waste of energy in the form of heat. The glow-worm, the firefly, and a multitude of other animals show that light may be obtained without any more heat than that of the animal body, and without any such danger as that so terribly displayed in the burning of theatres. Radziszowski found that animal light is due to the oxidation of two kinds of organic matter, one containing hydrocarbon and the other aldehydes, or something yielding aldehydes when treated with alkalis. The isolation of these compounds is but another step, and their application, both of them being steps that are but small compared with many that have been made in the chemistry of this generation. All our existing artificial lights have another common fault. They are concentrated forci of glare. But for its cost the best of all is the wax or paraffin candle. A room tighted with 20 candles, well distributed, is incomparably better lighted than by one 20-candle gas light or electric light; with the luminous upholstery I suggested the diffusion would be still more complete than with the candles, it would correspond as nearly as possible to diffused daylight, and might be made to produce most charmingly artistic effects.—[Gentleman's Magazine.

An Attorney's Ruse.

"How much will you give me for this atlas of this city?" asked a Buffalo attorney as he walked into a second-hand book store and handed the owner the book named. "'Taia't worth much," answered the dealer, as he turned over the leaves with an air of assumed indifference. "There's no demand for 'em. I bought one last evening and it's outside now. There's no demand for 'em at all, and I shall think it is a good sale if I get $1 for the one I have now." "All right, here's your good sale. This is the one you had outside," gayly answered the lawyer, as he threw down a silver dollar and skipped out of the store before the disconcerted proprietor could interpose an objection. "I had been hunting for that atlas for months and would have given $15 rather than not got it," remarked the attorney as he gleefully exhibited his purchase.—[Buffalo Express.

The Fort of the Future.

A Southern paper thinks that the forts of the future will be very different from the immense works of earth and masonry now in use. The military engineers of the British army have decided in favor of metallic fortifications. A fortress will hereafter be composed of a large iron or steel block of incredible thickness. Several sheeted cannon will be arranged so that they can revolve around the block. At the angles of this block there will be sheeted reducts which will make assault impossible. In the interior will be all the equipments of the fortress. The hiding place for the soldiers will be underground, and the entrance will be on the side opposite the enemy's position. It is believed that the garrison for such a fortress need not exceed forty men. It will be absolutely impregnable, and cannon balls will merely glance off its smooth surface.

His Own Fault.

"This is about the slimmest dinner I ever sat down to," he said as he surveyed the table; "but I s'pose I ought to make certain allowances."

"Yes, John," replied his wife, "if you would make certain allowances you would have no occasion to quarrel with your food."—[Harper's Bazar.

STOLEN MONEY.

Over Two Millions Embezzled in the Past Six Months.

The New York *Herald* says that during the half year of 1888 there were twenty-nine cases, the aggregate amount embezzled or appropriated being $2,240,005.63. This sum added to the $48,513,466.81 involved during the previous ten years makes a total of $50,753,472.44 in 126 months, or at the rate of $402,781.53 per month.

The leading embezzlement for 1888 so far was that committed by Charles H. Pitcher, teller of the Union Bank of Providence, R. I., who carried off $818,644 in cash and securities. He was arrested in Canada and impudently proposed to "compromise" for $150,000. The following is a list of the defalcations and embezzlements during the first half of the year 1888:

Circleville, Ohio, January 2.—Jacob H. Delaplaine, clerk in paper factory	3,000 00
Milford, Mass., January 6.—Arthur H. Ball, clerk in Hopedale Machine Company	2,000 00
Troy, N. Y., January 7.—Asa W. Wickes, cashier Central National Bank	9,000 00
Birmingham, Ala., January 18.—Frank M. Irwin, register City Court	10,000 00
Auburn, N. Y., January 28.—Charles O'Brien, cashier, and Elmer Moore, bookkeeper, of the First National Bank, carried off all the cash and available securities. Escaped to Canada	180,000 00
Philadelphia, Penn., February 1.—Isaac Henry Roberts, cashier of Whitall, Tatum & Co.	10,000 00
Middletown, N. Y., February 2.—Charles S. Starr, County Treasurer. Books reported missing	29,028 63
Philadelphia, Penn., February 8.—Henry E. Reese, cashier for J. E. Kingsley & Co. In 1875 embezzled $60,000 from another firm and compromised for $17,000.) Plead guilty to last offence February 20. Sentence two years and a half imprisonment	5,000 00
Philadelphia, Penn., February 27.—Grant Ingram, clerk for Johnson, Higgins & Curtin. Said he intended to commit suicide	3,000 00
Harrisburg, Penn., March 5.—John S. Longnecker, Treasurer of Dauphin county	38,000 00
Battle Creek, Mich., March 20.—Joseph H. Whipple, alias S. T. Mather, president Pembroke Knitting Mills; arrested in New York	5,000 00
Daviess county, Ind., March 20.—Richard H. Greenwood, County Treasurer	14,168 00
Frankfort, Ky., March 21.—James W. Tate, State Treasurer of Kentucky	404,065 00
New Orleans, La., March 22.—Fernand Fonpart, clerk in Cotton Exchange, arrested at Wichita, Kan	20,500 00
Willimantic, Conn., March 22.—R. F. Royce, treasurer of savings bank	150,000 00
Raleigh, N. C., March 27.—President Charles E. Cross and Cashier Samuel C. White, of State National Bank; arrested in Canada and now under bail for trial; carried off $42,000 in money	200,000 00
Newburg, N. Y., April 7.—Arthur V. Wiltsie and John M. Pollock, bankers	100,000 00
New Albany, Ind., April 10.—County Treasurer Weir, absconded	70,000 00
Seneca Falls, N. Y., April 23.—N. P. B. Wells, secretary Savings Bank; excused himself because his salary was only $400 per annum	10,000 00
Philadelphia, Penn., April 25.—John H. Murphy, clerk for Dr. Daniel Fray	25,000 00
Columbus, Ohio, April 27.—P. W. Corzilius, cashier South End Bank	15,000 00
Scott County, Kan., April 28.—R. P. Grant, Treasurer	9,600 00
New York City, May 2.—C. J. De Baun, cashier Park Bank.	95,000 00
Paterson, N. J., June 19.—John W. Benson, treasurer Exempt Firemen's Association	5,000 00
Lambertville, N. J., June 19.—Major Libbie, City Tax Receiver	5,000 00
Providence, R. I., June 27.—Charles A. Pitcher, teller in Union Bank	818,644 00
Jersey City, N. J., June 29.—John H. Van Loan, bookkeeper in Second National Bank	20,000 00
New York city, June 30.—Albert E. Krahe, cashier for Hirsch & Co.	4,000 00

Total for six months of 1888...$2,240,005 63

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE button industry is booming, thanks to the political badge wearers.

MR. POWDERLY wants the workmen to boycott coffee until the corner is over.

THERE are prospects of great activity in railway construction in Southern Africa.

MORE hands are at work in England at present than have been employed in a long time.

THE German Federated Trades of New York have started a workingmen's reading room.

NEW JERSEY wire manufacturers are furnishing the Austrian cable railways with cables.

THERE are about 3000 locomotives in use in the State of New York, and about 30,000 in the United States.

KRUPP, the German cannon maker, is so rushed with business that he has to build large works elsewhere.

A BOSTON company has put up $500,000 to make welding machines to do all kinds of welding by electricity.

THE iron and steel manufacturers in the Mahoning Valley have formed the Iron Manufacturers' Association.

MANY Knights of Labor in Buffalo Gap, Dakota, have taken twenty acres each in the new oil and alkali fields.

ABOUT 100,000,000 lead pencils are manufactured in the United States annually, one-fourth of which are exported.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will build a number of new workshops in Altoona, Pennsylvania, in a short time.

HOUSES made of corrugated iron are being erected in England instead of brick or stone. They are to be introduced into this country.

THE Bigelow Carpet Company mills at Clinton, Mass., employing 1300 hands, have shut down on account of the scarcity of work.

ALL railway employes of Minnesota have agreed to unite for the common good. Engineers, firemen, brakemen and switchmen are included.

MORE than 1,000,000 working people in the United States are now idle. In New York city alone 67,600 men and 50,000 women are out of work.

ALSON J. STREETER, the nominee of the Union Labor party for President, worked his way through college by cutting shingles on Saturdays.

MINERS employed at Shamokin, Penn., have begun suits against their employers to secure semi-monthly pay days, as provided for by statute.

THE Government of Chili has ordered six locomotives of home manufacturers. They will each cost $21,000 in gold, and will be like our engines.

THE dry goods and carpet manufacturers throughout the New England and Middle States are quite busy, and a good fall and winter demand is in sight.

THE Westinghouse Electric people of Pittsburg have recently taken orders for 12,000 lights. The makers of electric appliances are about the busiest people in the country.

OTTO LUEGER, the Minnesota Entomologist, has returned from the scene of the grasshopper invasion in the northern part of that State, and says the efforts at destroying the insects have been so successful that at least a half yield may be expected. The fact has been revealed that each insect is attacked by so many parasites that their future invasion is quite improbable.

AN ANARCHIST PLOT.

Discovery of a Dynamite Conspiracy in Chicago.

Men Who Stood Ready to Destroy the City Arrested.

An anarchist plot of the most desperate character was revealed Tuesday in Chicago when the police swooped down upon a band of conspirators and lodged the leaders in jail. They made their raid just in time, for the Anarchists had set the murder of Judge Gary, Judge Grinnell, Inspector Bonfield and Chief of Police Hubbard for the following night. At 3 o'clock in the morning Inspector Bonfield, with Lieutenant Elliott and a squad of seven picked men, started for the Bohemian quarters and posted themselves outside a small frame house. There they were joined by a stranger who waited with them until after daybreak, when the master of the house came out into the street. At a signal from the stranger Bonfield and his squad surrounded the man, and after a desperate resistance, overpowered him. He proved to be John Hronek, an Anarchist of the reddest dye. He is a Bohemian, and the leader of the group which was plotting against life and property. While Hronek was being hurried away in a patrol wagon the rest of the officers entered the house, which is of wood, and two stories high. The walls were hung with portraits of the dead Anarchists, and incendiary literature was piled upon tables and shelves. The police searched every nook and corner. They found a poisoned dagger and a revolver under a mattress on the first floor, and twelve packages of dynamite. More explosives were found in the little shanty in the rear of the house. Gas pipe cut the exact length of the bombs which were found about the city after the Haymarket tragedy, were also confiscated. In the shanty the officers found some stuff which is declared to be nitro-glycerine. Small tin tubes, loaded with dynamite and plugged at either end with lead, were also found. The shanty was evidently the workshop of the conspirators. A bomb mold, made of two bricks, was found in the place, and drippings on the floor showed that the Reds had been at work within the past twenty-four hours.

Then in almost similar fashion visits were made at 498 West Twentieth street, where Frank Chapeck was arrested, and to a house in Zion place, where Frank Chibowa was also captured. Under his pillow was a knife and revolver, and upon reaching the room twelve sticks of dynamite—enough to blow up the Grand Pacific Hotel and Board of Trade—were found in a closet.

The plot included twenty determined murderers and they were at a certain hour after midnight to be at the houses of Grinnell, Gary, Bonfield, Captain Schaak, Frank Walker, General Stiles and others prominent in the prosecution. Dynamite was to be placed beneath the houses of these, and the powerful explosive was to be touched off simultaneously and a wholesale reign of terror inaugurated. The Board of Trade was to be blown to the sky at the same time.

Hronek kept the band small in order to secure the greatest secrecy. He laid his plans carefully and skilfully. He was something of an inventor, and devised a small spherical bomb which was filled with slugs, bits of glass, and dynamite, and was far more dangerous than the ordinary grenade. In Austria he had learned something of poisoned daggers, and his followers were equipped with these weapons as well as with the bombs and revolvers. His band was sworn to murder and to suicide in case of detection.

Police surveillance of the Anarchists has never ceased. A respectable Bohemian to whom one of the weaker members of the group had given a hint visited the Inspector and gave him something to work on. In a few days news came through the same channel that Hronek had set last Saturday night for the quadruple murder. He had been anxious to include some other victims, but was forced to limit himself to four. Hronek was to attack Chief Hubbard and Bonfield in the latter's office. Chapeck was to murder Judge Gary, and Judge Grinnell was to fall by Chibowa's hand. Each man was to carry bomb, dagger and pistol, and each was pledged to die rather than be captured. All this proved too much for the nerves of the timid conspirator. A guard of detectives prevented the carrying out of the plan on Saturday, and then the weak man went to the police and told his story. Hronek had set July 18 for a second attempt, but Inspector Bonfield was too quick for him and his allies.

A CHILD MURDERER.

Little Lin Combs Kills His Sister in the Kentucky Mountains.

The most youthful white criminal ever confined in the Penitentiary at Frankfort, Ky., was taken there a few days ago. He was so childish in appearance that the officials of the Penitentiary, when informed by the Sheriff of Breathitt County that he had come to leave him a prisoner said: "You're jesting; that's a baby, and this is no baby farm.

The boy's name is Linville Combs. He was eleven years old last March, weighs seventy pounds and is a little upward of four feet in height. He murdered a little sister three years old and was sent up for life. He was asked his name and replied: "Linville Combs, of Breathitt county." Sitting in a chair twirling his straw hat in his hands, pushing back and falling forward, with his feet barely touching the ground, he looked innocent.

"We lived on Troublesome (the name of a creek), a good way from Jackson. Mammy's name was Dinks Combs, and pappy's Barlow Stacy. Mammy lived with Samps Collins. There was four of us young 'uns, and Nannie was the littlest. Samps Collins 'peared to hate her, and Samps, he told me if I'd kill her he'd give me a pair of boots and suspenders. She was just walking along the floor and I hit her in the head with a skillet. She fell over into the fire, but she was dead already. I pulled her out of the fire and threw her into the creek. Tinny Campbell found her body in the creek, and I told her how I killed her. I waded in and pulled her out."

The little boy was quite proud of his deed, as well as ignorant of its consequences.

In about a month he was arrested and taken to Jackson, where he frankly related the story to the court and jury and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

When asked if he didn't know he would be punished for his crime, he said: "What's that?" He was then asked if he didn't know he did wrong in killing his sister and ought to be hanged for it. He replied: "No. I just killed her. Samps Collins told me to do it." The boy was set to work caning chairs.

A QUEEN'S SORROW.

The Crown Prince Taken From Natalie, of Servia, by Force.

Queen Natalie, the divorced wife of the King of Servia, was notified Thursday night by the Berlin police that she must place her son in the hands of those ordered by the King to bring him to Belgrade. The Queen refused, and declared that she would never part from her boy. She was then ordered to leave Germany.

When the Queen received notice from the police that she must part from her son she telegraphed to King Milan imploring him to allow the boy to remain with her another month. The King, however, was incensed at the abrupt manner with which the Queen had refused his conciliatory proposal for mediation, and telegraphed back to the Crown Prince's tutor that the boy must not remain with the Queen a day longer.

In obedience to the King's behest an officer and twenty policemen entered the villa at Berlin occupied by Queen Natalie at ten o'clock Friday morning and soon reappeared with the young Crown Prince and a lady of honor.

Both were bundled into a closed carriage and handed over to King Milan's plenipotentiaries at the railroad station, where a train was waiting. The party at once boarded the train and started for Belgrade. The Queen had planned to flee with the boy, and with this intention had ordered a special train. She failed to state her destination and the authorities refused to give her the train.

SIX THOUSAND MARINES.

An Estimate of Recruits Needed For Our Reconstructed Navy.

The Secretary of the United States Navy has just sent a communication to the Senate in answer to a resolution introduced by Mr. Hale showing the full complement of officers and men which will be required for the following new cruisers, gunboats and monitors. It shows as follows: Chicago, 31 officers and 406 enlisted men; total 437. Boston and Atlanta, each 26 officers and 286 men; total, 312. Dolphin, 10 officers and 93 men; total 103. Newark, 31 officers and 359 men; total 390. Charleston, 30 officers and 314 men; total 344. Baltimore, 31 officers and 410 men; total 441. Philadelphia and San Francisco, each 31 officers and 340 men; total 371. Yorktown, Concord and Bennington, each 17 officers and 194 men; total 211. Petrel, 14 officers and 131 men; total 145. Dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, 6 officers and 70 men; total 76. First-class torpedo boat, 4 officers and 18 men; total 22. Puritan, 25 officers and 196 men; total 221. Miantonomah, Amphitrite, and Terror, each 23 officers and 177 men, total 200. Monadnock, 23 officers and 180 men; total 203. Texas, 30 officers and 400 men; total 430. Maine, 30 officers and 444 men; total 474.

A CLOUD BURST.

Many Lives Lost in a Furious Rain Storm at Wheeling, W. Va.

A fatal cloud-burst occurred at Wheeling, W. Va., Thursday evening about six o'clock, and for nearly two hours the rain and hail fell until all the city and surrounding country were flooded. Great damage to property and loss of life ensued. Dispatches say that more than twenty lives were sacrificed within the city limits. While a number of people were standing on one of the bridges of the Baltimore and Ohio spanning Wheeling River the bridge gave way, precipitating twenty to thirty persons into the river, only eight of whom were rescued. At Caldwell's run, in the lower end of the city, four dwellings were swept away by the flood and eleven persons drowned.

A dairyman named Hermann Stenzel, his mother and two small children were in a house when the water surrounded it. John Hohrman, a neighbor, started to their assistance on a raft. His frail craft capsized and he was drowned. Meantime the house gave way and all the occupants perished.

Thomas Hawley, an aged man, managed when his house was swept away to escape and get ashore by clinging to pieces of fence, but his wife and three children were drowned.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

BENNETT is doing all the catching for Detroit.

DETROIT received its first whitewash from Chicago.

THE New York Club will not release Gore for the present.

THE London (Canada) Club has signed Larry Corcoran.

DETROIT continues to lead the League in team batting and fielding.

KINSLOW, of the Londons, has caught in thirty-eight consecutive games.

WASHINGTON would like to have pitcher Crane, but New York won't sell.

EIGHT thousand dollars were lost on the Memphis team before it disbanded.

THREE brothers on one team is a novelty presented by the New Bedford (Conn.) Club.

SINCE John Irwin's release the Washingtons have placed Shock permanently at short.

CATCHER MILLER insists that Galvin of the Pittsburgs is the speediest pitcher in the League.

FERSON is doing by far the best twirling of all the New England League pitchers at present.

BOSTON has won eight games by one run this season and lost eleven by the same slender margin.

PITCHER RADBOURNE has been made President of the Boston Chapel of the Players' Brotherhood.

WALKER and Higgins, the colored players of Syracuse, N. Y., are popular among their fellow-players.

IN Cincinnati they have come to the conclusion that there isn't a snapclub in the Association this season.

BOSTONESE think highly of Tom Daly's catching and consider the Chicago player the greatest in the business.

THE Iowa State University has asked the Legislature for $20,000 to buy a baseball ground for the students.

NEW YORK'S recent feat of playing two errorless games in one day is remarkable and especially noteworthy.

JOHN A. DAVIS, the well-known twirler, is now pitching for the Portsmouths, of Ohio. He has not lost a game this season.

OF all the young players gobbled up by League clubs last fall Buckley, the Indianapolis catcher, is one of

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET,

FOR GOVERNOR:
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
of Richmond county

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JETER C. PRITCHARD,
of Madison county,

SECRETARY OF STATE,
GEORGE W. STANTON,
of Wilson county

AUDITOR,
CHARLES. F. McKESSON
of Burke county.

TREASURER,
GEORGE A. BINGHAM,
of Rowan county.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX,
of Wake county.

SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
JAMES B. MASON,
of Orange county.

ASSOCIAT JUSTICES SUPREME COURT.
WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE,
of Durham county,
DAVID M. FURCHES,
of Iredell county.
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland county.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention of the First Congressional District will be held at Edenton, N. C., on Thursday, August 23rd, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and a Presidential Elector, etc. Each county in the District will elect delegates to said Convention as provided by the party plan of organization.

E. A. WHITE,
July 23, 1888. Chair'n Ex. Com.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention of the First Senatorial District will be held at Edenton N. C., on Thursday, August 23rd, 1888, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating two candidates for Senators, etc. The counties of the District will elect delegates to said Convention as provided by the party plan of organization.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. Q. A. WOOD.
July 23, 1888. Secretary.

PASQUOTANK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Pasquotank will meet in County Convention at the Court House in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday, August 6, 1888, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for County officers and for the Legislature, and for the transaction of such other business as may be thought proper. The precincts in the county that have already elected delegates are hereby recognized; the others will proceed to do so as provided by the party plan of organization. By order of the Executive Committee.

J. P. OVERMAN, Chair'n.
J. S. MORRIS, Sec'y.

COMING OUT FOR HARRISON.

There has never been a campaign for years in which there were so many converts to the Republican ticket so soon after the nominations were made. It was expected that it would take a little time for the country to appreciate the strength and value of the ticket nominated at Chicago. But it has been a matter of surprise that almost immediately recruits began to flock to the Republican standard and men who had not voted the Republican ticket for years, and in many instances ever, announce their intention of supporting it now.

The news columns of the papers from all sections are filled with reports of Democrats who have forsaken their old party, and who have come out for Harrison and Protection. Some of the more notable have already been noticed in the CAROLINIAN, and a number more appear in this issue. It is to be said that it is not only the strength of the ticket, strong and unassailable as it is, but especially the platform that has enlisted this additional support.

THE PARTY OF FREE TRADE.

That the Democratic party has adopted a policy leading to Free Trade is very clear. There is no room for reasonable doubt on the subject. Mr. Cleveland is simply trying to deceive the country when he denies it. Look at the evidence. As was shown in our last issue, the English press and the English Free Traders endorse his message. They agree with the Washington *Post* and Mr. Watterson that the issue is between Protection and Free Trade, and that the President has committed his party to the latter. Their testimony is confirmed by the facts of the case, by the arguments of the respective parties, by the presence of all the avowed Free Traders of the country in the Democratic party, and their applause of the President's message, of the Democratic revenue bill now pending, and of the St. Louis platform. The evidence is overwhelming.

The Chinese bugaboo which the Democratic press assailed Harrison is already abandoned by all decent papers of that party. The paoci on the other side is too strong, and every selfrespecting Democratic paper, which is too honest to lie directly and openly, has dropped the Ghinese cry.

Prevention is easier and cheaper than cure; therefore keep your hogs and all other stock in healthful quarters, and as far as possible away from all rotting, decomposing matter, and from foul water.

From all parts of the State is now heard the demand, "The present system of County Government must go.

THE ISSUE PLAINLY STATED.

There is a good deal of sophistry about Free Trade, and a great many figures are used to delude people into believing it. But when the problem is stated in a plain, practical manner it is pretty hard for a man of any intelligence who loves his country und kind to choose Free Trade. Every manufacturing city is showing a number of Democrats who are disgusted with their party on account of its Free Trade tendency, and have decided to support the Republican ticket. Prominent among these is the city of Troy, New York, a town exclusively devoted to varied industries, employing some 20,000 people. The revolt there is very strong and very general. One of the manufacturers in explaining why, as a Democrat, he should vote for Harrison and protection, put the problem thus plainly:

"I employ 75 men. I pay them $3 a day. I have received a circular sent out by a firm in Halifax that manufactures the same line of goods. They pay their men $1 a day. Their plant and capital are practically free from taxation. Take off the tariff and I must compete with them in open market, and to do so the wages of my men first come down to the wages paid in Halifax. Now, shall I go to the polls and ask my men to go to with me and vote for free trade and Halifax wages, or shall we vote for Protection and our own bread and butter?"

That is a very concise and simple statement of the problem. What is true of this manufacturer in Troy, is true in a greater or less degree of every manufacturer in the country. As he says, the workingmen must decide between Free Trade with Halifax or foreign wages, and Protection and their own bread and butter.

A GROWING TICKET.

That fair and impartial journal, *Leslie's Newspaper*, notes the fact that the accessions to the Republicans party are far more numerous than to the Democratic. The Republican ticket is a growing ticket. General Harrison's bearing has been admirable ever since his nomination. Calmness, dignity and repose of manner have marked his intercourse with those about him. All his addresses thus far delivered have been characterizen by good judgment and good taste. He is a liberl-minded, well poised, broad man. He is symmetmetrically developed and level-headed. He will make a good and safe President.

Hon. Daniel L. Russell has written a long letter declining the nomination for Supreme Court Judge, giving his reasons therefor. He says that because of certain decisions he made while on the bench he would be most bitterly assailed by the Democrats; and further, that the Democrats propose to hold the State by "counting in" their ticket. The State Executive Committee have put Hon. William A. Guthric, of Durham, on the ticket in Judge Russell's place

The real question the country has to face is: Shall the revenue be reduced by lowering the license which foreigners have to pay for the privilege of American markets or shall it be reduced by abolishing internal taxes, which originated in war, and have never been levied in this country except for war purposes?

Wages in this country average double what they are in any othea country in thh world. The Democratic policy which Cleveland is attempting to force on the country means that they shall be reduced to the European standard, if it means any thing.

To reduce the tariff is to enormously increase importatious, and thus to reduce the amount of American goods—and this again reduces the labor required in this country, and tends to cut down wages, as a decline in wages always follows a superabundance in the labor market.

The London Spectator thinks it is paying Mr. Cleveland a great compliment when it says: "Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any Prime Minister has ever done." The English Prime Minister just ought to be ashamed of themselves.

Grover Cleveland has never received a reelection to any office. One term was all he could command as mayor of Buffalo, as sheriff of Erie county, as governor of New York, and one term will end his occupancy of the White House.

For the six months ending June 30 there were 5,189 failures in the United States, with total liabilities of $68,114,159. For the same perion of 1887 the record stood: failures, 4,912; liabilities $55,138,092.

General Harrison's promotion to the rank of brigadier-general was on recommendation of old fighting Joe Hooker, who certified that he was "an officer of superior abilities and of great professional and personal worth

The trial last week of the Raleigh Bank forgers resulted in a verdict of guilty. Both were sentenced to hard labor on the public roads—Cross for 7 years and White for 5 years.

Carteret County Republican Convention.

The Republicans of Carteret county assembled at the Court House in Beaufort, N. C., on July 11th, 1888, at 12 m., the day and hour appointed by the Convention of March 22, 1888. It was called to order by D. S. Sanders, chairman of Executive Committee, when, on motion, John L. Guthrie was elected Chairman and Dr. Edelarose King Secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the Convention to be to make nominations for the different offices left the people to vote for in November next, which resulted as follows:

For House of Representatives, D. S. Sanders; for Sheriff, N. L. Carrow; for Treasurer, Dr. J. B. Davis; for Surveyor, E. C. Dickinson, and for Coronor, E. C. Whitehurst. For Register of Deeds no nomination was made the present incumbent being satisfactory to the Convention.

The National and State Republican tickets and platforms were heartily endorsed, and a united support pledged to the same. On motion adjourned.

JOHN L. GUTHRIE,
EDELARDSE KING, Chair'n.
Secretary.

Democrats Leaving the Party

Ex-State Senator Augustus Canfield, of Dover, Morris County, N. J., a leading Democrat, has declared for protection.

J. C. Mabry a prominent lawyer at Albia, Iowa, and life long Democrat has come out for Harrison and Protection. He could not staud Cleveland's free-trade.

Joseph Martin, of Newburg, New York, Shoe manufacturer, and hitherto an active Democrat, has come out repudiating Cleaveland and will support Harrison.

William Dudley Foulke, one of the most prominent Civil Service Reformers in the West, who heartily supported Cleveland in 1884 is making Republican speeches in Indiana now and will do everything that he can to aid in the election of Harrison.

Pierce Kane, a manufacturer of knit goods at Sandlake and a brother of the late Congressman Nicholas T. Kane, has hitherto voted only Democratic tickets, He announces his purpose of supporting Harrison and says seventy-five or eighty per cent of his employes will do the same.

Joseph Bork, of Buffalo the man who first boomed Cleveland for Governor, and who put in big work for him four years ago for President is out flat-footed for protection to American industries. He is making a personal canvass fyr Harrison and Morton, and with astonishing results.

David Hirsch, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Cigar Manufacturers' Association and has voted the Democratic ticket all his life, says that Benjamin Harrison is the man who will command his vote the coming election, and the Republican platform the one which he will support.

The following Knit Goods manufacturers of Cohoes, of N. Y., who supported Cleveland in 1884, are now for Harrison and protection: Jonathan Miller, proprietor of the American Hosiery Mill; Charles F. North, of the Anchor Mill; Charles F. Doyle, David Akin; W. H. Akin; David Fuld, and Harman Buchlowitz.

Charles S. Higgins, of Brooklyn, the great Soap Manufacturer, who has been a Democratic Presidential Elector and member of the State committee, says, "The reelection of Cleveland would be the greatest calamity that ever happened to this country. I have always been a Democrat, but I wont support a party of free trade. I will vote for Harrison."

Lieutenant-Colonel William P. Walton, wholesale dealer in silk and millinery goods, Nos. 600 and 602 Broadway, said "I voted for Cleveland four years ago, but I shall vote for the Republican candidate this year. I commanded a battalion of 900 business men in the Cleveland parade in 1884, and this yeas I expect to command as large a number in a business men's parade for Harrison and Morton. The tariff question has effected this change in me and in many others. I beleive in protection for American industry, and on that issue the Republicans will sweep the country."

H. K. Thurber for Harrison.

New York Tribune.

Horace K. Thurbur, the head of the largest Grocery firm in the country, has declared for Harrison. He has actively supported the Democratic party since 1872, and was one of Cleveland's most ardent and conspicuous adherents during the campaign of 1884. To a Tribune reporter he said:

"I am too much of an American and have the interests of my country too nearly at heart to support Mr. Cleveland, or any other believer in free trade. I know that some Democrats are trying to make voters believe that the President is not going in that direction at all, but unfortunately for him and for them, he has made his record himself. He made it so strong and so clearly that only those who wish to be deceived need be. His last message is a free trade message and you can't make anything else of it.

The wage earners see this matter in its true light, and they are coming out for Harrison in this city by thousands. Free trade is a very pretty theory for professional men to talk about, but it doesn't put clothes on the backs of a workingman's wife and children, and it doesn't furnish them with bread and meat. The protective tariff does, and the workers of New York know it. It furnishes employment for our own people here, and my opinion is that charity begins at home. I predict that Cleveland will be buried so deep next November that he will be as difficult to find as Van Buren was in 1840.

It is not the employers that are urging their men to vote with them this year. The situation is exactly reversed, and the men are urging their employers to support Harrison. The Harrison protection fever is spreading in all directions, and you will find that we are in the midst of a political revolution."

Good crop reports from all sections

Foolish Political Abuse.

"Bill Arp" in the Atlanta Constitution.

I don't see any good in the South abusing Harrison nohow. The South is solid for Cleveland and the battleground is up North, and the more we abuse him the more it will strengthen him up there. This chonic abuse, this stereotyped slander that comes along every four yeare, is a shame. We went to war because Lincoln was elected, and now we say he was the very best friend of the the South had above the line. We denounced Grant as a bruts and a drunkard, and yet the great political leaders of the South praised him when alive and mourned him when dead and threw flowers upon his grave. Lamar delivered an eulogy on Sumner, and general Gordon became Grant's personal friend. They fall out and fall in worse than children at play.

Didn't Know Any Better.

North State.

The hurrah crowds about our towns who have been keeping up the democratic parade, have suddenly found out that they have been wearing republican hats. The regulation republicans and democratic hats as adopted by the regular organizations are the same except the band. Both being the light gray plug, the republican with the light band and the democratic with narrow black band. Pretty rough on good republican hats to get into such company; but then the boys didn't know any better.

The Republican Creed.

Condensed into the form of a short creed, the Republican platform is something like this:

We believe in a free ballot and in having every vote counted;

We believe in protection for protection's sake, and we are not ashamed of it;

We believe in abolishing internal taxes created for war purposes;

We believe in the direct protection of American labor against cheap foreign labor;

We believe in free internal competition;

We believe in railroad regulation;

We believe in homesteads and good homestead titles for citizens;

We believe in home rule for big and intelligent Territories;

We believe in a double monetary standard;

We believe in the utmost facilities for education as worth all they can cost;

We believe in a big merchant marine and in American ship-yards.

We believe in a good navy, good coast defenses, and good water routes for commerce.

We believe in making other nations respect our rights and pay for all they get from us;

We believe in protecting American citizens against foreign interference, not only at home, but in any part of the world.

Republican State Platform.

RESOLVED, I. That the interests of the farmer and the laborer are identical, and whatever injuriously affects one works a grievance against the other.

2. The hand that holds the plow should be honored, and there should be a more equitable equation between the wages of labor and the compensation of the office holder.

3. We look upon the purity of the ballot box as the best possible security against threatening evils, and we demand such reasonable State legislation as will fully protect the elector in the exercise of the elective franchise. Any denial of the free and just exercise of the elective franchise by fraud or violence poisons the springs of power.

4th. Agriculture, manufacturing and commerce are the three great facters of civilization, and all legislation tending to foster these agencies will receive the support of the Republican party.

5. While industry and economy are always to be looked to for relief from financial depression individual success necessarily depends to a great extent upon wise legislation. To this end a total and unconditional repeal of all internal revenue taxes, will greatly relieve the present paralyzed industrial condition of the country both by relieving the country of a swarm of unnecessary officials and will relieve North Carolina of this unequal and unjust tax. Internal Federal taxes belong only to war, and all revenues tor the support of the Federal Government (in time of peace), should be collected from custom dues, and their collection should be so adjusted as to protect American industries and labor.

6. The general government should not keep in its treasury any more money than is actually necessary to meet the demands of the government; and as the means of preventing any further accumulation we demand the repeal of the internal revenue system of taxation and the passage of the Blair educational bill as the best method of public education and of distributing the already accumulated surplus in the treasury.

7. We are opposed to the present system of county government and we demand the election of all county and township officers by the people.

8. The Republican party favors and will earnestly support any legislation looking to the abolition of all useless State officials and dependencies, and the repeal of all unnecessary taxation, that government itself may not consume that which it was intended to foster and protect.

9. We favor the working of the public roads by some system more equitable than the present unjust and burdensome one.

10. That we oppose the present system of hiring out convicts by the State, so as to bring other labor in competition with free labor.

11. That the enforcement of a "No Fence" system by the Democratic party throughout the State, thus overturning a custom that is as old as the country itself, without first submitting the question to the people, is undemocratic and unrepublican is a species of tyranny and ought to be condemned by every Republican,

Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a distressing Cough and running into Consumption in its first stages. He tried many so called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and found immediate relief, and after hit using about half a dozen bottles found hmself well and has had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Guaranteed to do just what is claimed foa it. Try a bottle.

The outlook is very encouraging.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FISH GILL NETS.

For the coming season we, as usual, invite the attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our own brands and makes of Threads, Nets and Nettings.

First, our O brand of Flax Gilling Thread is equal in every respect to our standard of former seasons. This make will have our name unpon every package, and *is not genuine without it.*

In Cotton Gill Nettings and Twines, we would refer to our "Fishermen" and "Gold Medal" brands, which are exclusively our own and are never sold as twine, without our name upon each package, containg 5 pounds. For Shad Netting they are unexcelled, being light, strong and cheap. We guarantee the qualities of our brands.

—o—

Pound and Seine Nettings,

Made from our "Shepard Gold Medal" Twines. These Twines, as the larger Fishermen of the country already know, have no superior, if any equal, as they are manufactured by us directly from the raw cotton of a high quality.

All orders carefully and promptly executed and we beg to assure our old and new friends always at as low prices and favorable terms, as from any other party in America,

American Net & Twine Co.

Home Office 34 Commercial St., Boston, Mass. Branch Office, 172 Fulton St. N. Y.
7-23.

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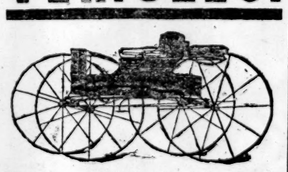

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NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA: Dare County.—In the Superior Court. To Fall Term, 1888.

J. W. Albertson, Adm'r, vs. Jos. W. Etheredge.

This action is begun to recover money owing by defendant to the plaintiff in which the plaintiff has obtained a warrant of attachment against the property of the defendant in said Count, to answer the demand of the plaintiff for the sum of Twenty seven hundred and fifty-four dollars and four cents, and this defendant is notified that the summons in the action and the attachment which issued at the time the summons issued will both be returned to the next term of the Superior Court of Dare County, to be held at the Court House at Manteo, on the ninth Monday after the first Monday in September next, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint which will be filed within the time prescribed by law, and take such action in regard to said attachment as he may be advised.

J. W. EVANS, Clerk.

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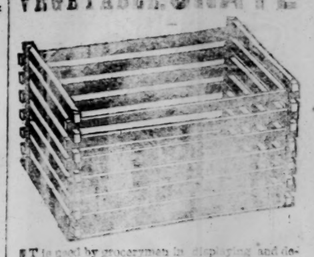

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If you want to see a largestock of nice dress goods, all you have to do is to call at our store and take a good look, as we keep all kinds from lace bunting at 10c a yard, to the finest silks. We have just received another lot of fine Albertross, all wool goods, for the small price of 25c a yard; also a nice line of Henrietta cloth that we are selling at remarkably low figures; can furnish them in all shades and colors, with trimmings to match. Also our line of fine dress Trecots and flannels are moving off nicely. We still have a large stock to select from and can sell them cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else. Our line of fine French plaid dress goods are beauties, and we are selling off them. as our prices are right down where we intend to keep it all the season.

We have just received another lot of those beautiful

Satins

that we were formerly selling at 12½, 15, 20 and 25c, on all of these goods we have made a big sacrifice on and

Reduced

the prices to 10, 15 and 20c for the very best. These goods must go and now is the time while people are making up summer clothes. Our line of 10c Satins are very nice for the money and will do you good to see them; so be sure and call early and take a good look at them, as this will be our last lot of them for this season, any they are going off very fast at the remarkably low prices we are selling them.

We also want to call your attention to our line of Seasucker coats and vests for men and boys. We have just reduced the price of them to the small sum of $1.25 for a coat and vest; these goods formerly sold at $1.50 to $1.75, but now the season is fast going and in order to reduce our large stock, I have commenced while there is yet time to reduce prices on all summer clothing in order to make quick sales and clear lots of goods out to make room for others we are expecting to receive.

We still have a few more children's knee-suits which we will close out regardless of cost. These goods are all new and of nice quality, but as we only have a small line of them left they must go at some price.

We have just been through our line of Ladies' Slippers and will from now on sell them lower than ever before to close them out. They are beauties, and we can fit almost any size from 12 to 7; so call and buy a nice pair of slippers very cheap. Our line of ladies' fine shoes are the nicest in the city, and we are bound to have a large trade on them as we are now selling $3 shoes for $2.50—lower than they were ever sold before; also, we have a large line of cheaper goods that we are selling lower than we ever sold before.

Our prices cannot be beat anywhere else, as we are determined to sell goods right down to the bottom notch.

H. WEISEL,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1888.

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H. A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞ United!

☞ Now pulling together.

☞ The outlook very encouraging.

☞ Pasquotank Republicans are now united and are gaining in strength.

☞ The recent rains have come in good time, doing incalculable good to the crops.

☞ Remember, the CAROLINIAN will be sent until after the election for 50 cents.

☞ We learn that the work on the Albemarle Park Association Building has been suspended.

☞ There are some thirty men in Elizabeth City that voted for Cleveland who will vote for Harrison. The number will largely increase by November.

☞ Our Foreman, being a member of the Band, is off with the Rifles at the State Encampment. This accounts for the curtailment of reading matter in this week's CAROLINIAN.

☞ The Pasquotank Farmers' Club propose a mass meeting on the 15th of August, with addresses and other ceremonies. They meet on Saturday to take further action.

☞ The calls for the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions appear in this issue of the CAROLINIAN. It will be seen that both will be held at Edenton on the 23rd of August.

☞ A pary from Newberne have purchased the site of the old Land and Lumber Co., at Knob's creek, on which they propose erecting a large steam Steam and Planing Mill.

☞ We call the special attention of our Fishermen to the Fish Gill Nets and the Pound and Seine Nettings advertisement of the American Net and Twine Company.

☞ At the Republican meeting at the Court House on Friday night to appoint delegates to the County Convention, the attendance was larger than for years and the proceedings were entirely harmonious. The party is united.

☞ Let the contest now going on among the several aspirants for the nominations be conducted in a fair and manly way. As already announced, the CAROLINIAN takes no sides further than to hope that for each office "the best man will win."

☞ George E. Broderick esq. has severed his connection with the *Falcon* having accepted the position of Bookkeeper of the Roanoke Lumber Company at Norfolk. We are sorry to part with Mr. Broderick both as journalist and citizen. Our best wishes fallow him.

☞ The Normal School is now in its third week. It will close on Friday. It has been an interesting session. The Instructors—Professors Houck, Noble, Sheep and Mrs. Thompson—have all done good work, and the Teachers who have attended have been benefited. The number ought to have been much larger.

☞ Said one of our workingmen the other day, "I have always been a Democrat. I was made to believe that under a Democratic administration we would have better times; but a four years' trial has converted me. At the next election I will cast my first Republican ballot." "So will I," responded several others in the crowd

☞ The CAROLINIAN has had frequent inquiries as to who will be the Republican nominee for Congress in this District? Having no authority to speak, it could not answer the question. But it may not be out of place to state there is but one name mentioned, and the reccommendation comes from every county in the district, and that is Hon. Elihu A. White, of Perquimans. By the way, he was the delegate from North Carolina who voted for Harrison "first, last and all the time."

☞ The second public lecture in the Normal course was delivered at the Court House on Thursday night by Prof. M. C. S. Noble. His theme was "How to Teach Geography," illustrating it by drawing on the blackboard the map of North Carolina—first its outline and boundaries, then proceeding with its sounds, rivers, mountains and points of note. He kept the audience interested from the very beginning and when he closed he received a round of applause. As we have already stated, Prof. Noble is the Superintendent of public schools of the city of Wilmington, and he stands in the front rank among the educators of the State.

☞ Corn was 64½ cents at Norfolk yesterday.

☞ Remember, "eternal vigilance is the price of" success, as well as of "liberty."

☞ There was a very successful Methodist protracted meeting at Newbegun last week,

☞ The Merchant Traveler says "the man who hollers amen the loudest esn't always mean it the most." How true!

☞ The white hat and red bandana hasn't made any converts in Elizabeth City. It's facts and arguments sensible people want now.

☞ To meet an unexpected demand for this week's issue, we are obliged so strike off a number of half sheets this week.

☞ The farmer who carries a note book in his pookt and jots down his mistakes as well as his successes in his farm work will have a very interesting and profitable book for reference next season.

—These are days of great combinations. Capital combines to beat labor; labor combines to beat capital, but Robinson & Co., has a combination that beat them all—they combine the highest quality of Groceries with the lowest possible prices.

☞ How true it is that the fellow who tells the truth with deliberate, sure footed caution isn't believed half so often as the man who can lie with graceful volubility,

☞ The CAROLINIAN continues to urge that in every county in the District where a Republican ticket is nominated that men be selected in every instance that will add votes to the party.

☞ Send 10 cents to A. H. Smythe, Columbus, O. for the Log Cabin Song Book of 1840, revised for the campaigd of 1888. It contains 64 pages and is full of first rate campaign songs.

☞ A correspondent asks the following question, which is suggestive, to say the least.

"Is it true that the black band on the regulation Cleveland hat was selected out of deference to Trotter and Mathews, the two negroes who are special friends of the President, and who are now leaders in the Democratic party?"

☞ The campaign is now opening, and the indications point to a "red hot" one. But the CAROLINIAN will not get excited—will remain calm, honest and fair. Its arguments and appeals will be addressed to the reason and common sense of its readers, and it will ask a patient consideration of what it may have to say. It will be sent to any address until after the election, for 50 cents a copy, cash in advance. Send in the names.

—Thompson's Brick stands the test. They are good and well burned. All who buy once buy again. They took the first premium at the late Fair. All orders will be promptly filled. Address Thompsom & Son, Eliz City.

☞ One of our patrons, a gentleman who cast his first vote for Harrison in 1840, and who is a workingman, writes the following very pertinent letter. No comment is needed.

Editor CAROLINIAN:—I hear so much said by Democrats about the necessaries of life and the tariff on them, that I was thinking what are the necessaries of life for working people? It seems to me that good wages are the most necessary thing a working man or woman can have. This talk about buying a cheap coat once in the year and working for reduced wages a whole year to do so is the same old rigmarole that used to be preached by Democrats in the canvass of 1840.

LOCAL MENTION.

Splendid weather.—Mrs. John P. Overman and child are visiting friends at Hertford.—The Salvation Army meetings continue. The Opera House isn't large enough to comfortably seat the crowds assembling every night.—On the 16th inst Mr. Ernest Pritchard and Miss Maggie Miskell went to Hertford and were married by the Methodist clergyman at that place.—Mr. Geo. R. Bright, of Fowler & Co., left on a business trip to Boston on Friday.—Mrs. C. C. Greene is visiting friends in Maryland.—Miss Kate Albertson is visiting relatives at Petersburg, Va.—Mr. John Pailin died at the residence of his brother Mr. Wm. Pailin, in this city, on Monday evening, aged 56 years.—Capt. J. E. Wood left for Wrightsville on Monday to join the Rifles and return with them on Friday night or Saturday.—Mr. Joseph Salomonsky, of Norfolk, was in town over Sunday. Why didn't you call, Joe?—We learn that Kramer & Brother contemplate enlarging their new Mill.—We are really sorry to hear of the illness of Deputy Postmaster James Mathews. Mr. J. P. Kramer is filling his place at the Postoffice—Messrs D. B. Squires and J. C. Perkins, of Shiloh, called yesterday. They brought good news, reporting large Republican gains in Camden.—The luscious watermelon has come.—The Temperance Reform Club will have an Excursion to Nag's Head on Tuesday, July 31.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for August continues MacDonald's a fine story "The Elect Lady," and begins a new story, the scene laid in Old France, entitled "Genevieve; or, The Children of Port Royal." There is also a short story by Amanda M. Douglas entitled "Miss Brook's Adventure." An illustrated article, "Glimpses Mission Life Among the Maories," tells of early missionary struggles in New Zealand. "Pen and Pencil Sketches of Shadeland" depicts a charming spot in our own country, and an elaborately illustrated article on "La Fountain's Fables" tells us much about the French fabulist and his works. This number conians many portraits; the new Methodist Bishops, the Presbyterian Moderators, and the new Bishop to Liberia. Dr. Talmadge's sermon is on "Reformation of Evil Habits;" and there are many interesting short articles and beautiful illustrations.

—The celebrated "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe," also a full line of his other advertised goods may be found at H. Weisel's, Agent, Elizabeth City.

Elizabeth City Republican Meeting.

Pursuant to call the Republicans of Elizabeth City Township met at the Court House on Friday night, July 20th. It was called to order by J. P. Overman, Chairman, of the Executive Committee, who explained the object of the meeting to be to appoint three delegates and three alternates to the Republican County Convention to be held on the 6th of August, when, on motion of G. W. Cobb, Hon. C. C. Pool was called to the chair and, on motion of B. Gaskins, M. B. Culpepper and A. A. Small were appointed Secretaries.

Then, on motion of Hugh Cale, the Chairman was instructed to appoint the delegates and alternates, whereupon he named the following: Col. C. Guirkin, A. B. Seeley and J. R. Brown for delegates, and Dr. P. John, A. A. Small and Hugh Cale for alternates.

On motion of Dr. P. John, J. P. Overman, M. B. Culpepper and J. R. Brown were continued as the Executive Committee. On motion adjourned.

C. C. POOL, Chair'n.

M. B. CULPEPPER, }
A. A. SMALL, } Secretaries.

Nixonton Republican Meeting.

Pursuant to call, the Republicans of Nixonton precinct met on Saturday evening, July 21st, to appoint delegate to the Republican County Convention to be held at Elizabeth City on the 6th of August.

The meeting was permanently organized by electing John S. Morris Chairman and James W. Price Secretary. Then proceeded to appoint Elijah W. Overton, John B. Cartwright and Noah R. Newby as delegates and Abm. Williams, Fred'k Daily and Andrew Riddick as alternates to the County Convention.

On motion, John S. Morris, James E. Lane and Andrew Riddick were appointed the Executive committee.

Joshua S. Lister esq., being present, was called on and responded in an able and patriotic speech, Several other addresses were also made.

JOHN S. MORRIS, Chrir'n.
JAMES W. PRICE, Sec'y.

THE DISTRICT.

The Republicans of Cartaret have already put a county ticket in the field.

The general Camp Meeting of the Hatteras Circuit will begin at the Cape on the 7th of August.

Mrs. Clarinda White, mother of Mat. H. and Trim. S. White, died at Winfall last week, aged 65 years.

The Fisherman & Farmer says: "We hear other Northern capitalists are trying to purchase property in Edenton."

The stockhouse and barn of Tho's Spruill, of Tyrrell, was struck by lightning on the 10th instand burned to the ground. Loss $1,500.

The Probioition Party will hold a Convention at the town of Washington on the 3d of August for the purpose of endorsing the Prohibition nominees, both National and State, and of arranging for Congressional, Senatorial and County tickets, etc.

The corner-stone laying of the new Methodist church at South Mills on the 18th inst, was participated in by three Odd Fellows and six Masonic Lodges. An oration was delivered Wm. M. Hinton. The building is to 54 by 36 feet, with an 8 by 8 tower 90 feet high, and to cost $2,000.

As briefly announceed in the last CAROLINIAN, W. A. Potts escaped the gallows at Washington by suicide. About dusk on the 16th, he placed his handkerchief over his face and seemed to be crying, and in a few moments turned over and drank water and covered his face again. The watch took the cover off and saw that he had swallowed a drug. Physicians were called but he remained unconscious till midnight when he died. How he got the poi-

STATE ITEMS

James Byers was publicly hanged in Wilkesboro on July 13.

The State Convention of the Farmer's Alliance will be held in Raleigh August 14th.

Wilmington and Wrightsville overflowing with people drawn together by the military encampment.

The Maxton Union says that for the first time in its historp Robeson county was without a licensed barroom on the 4th of July.

Tarboro *Southerner*: The cotton prospect is much better, but scarcely above the average for the last ten years.

It is claimed that the most magnificent Ball Room of any Hotel in the United States has just been completed at Battery Park Hotel, Asheville

The Goldsboro *Argus* says: The Fair of the Eastern Carolina Fair and Stock Association, to be held at this city this fall will be beyond all comparison the finest exposition in the history of the above reliable, prompt and progressive Association.

The Newberne Journal says: The export of terrapin and turtle from this immediate section to the cities of the North is not inconsiderable. The Vesper yesterday took out some barrels and boxes of the former, and three of the latter which weighed three hundred pounds.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. H. MURPHY.

Prof. M. C. S. Noble in his lecture on Thursday night spoke of the work being done by the teacher—the training up of children, and he earnestly urged parents to co-operate with the teacher more. He drew a picture of the client at law earnestly seeking interviews with his lawyer; of the lady with a new dress attentively visiting her dress maker and marked the contrast when these same people commit their precious child to the care and instructions of a teacher. He urged it as a duty that parents should visit the school room more frequently than they do, promising that teacher and children would both be helped by the interest shown in their welfare! He then proceeded to illustrate the way he teaches Geography, He drew a map of North Carolina, naming each river as he located it, and gave a brief history of the State *apropos* of the place named. There is always a right way for doing things, and Prof. Noble's way of teaching Geography is the right way.

The morning attendance at the Normal School ought to be much increased. Every body who can spare an hour in the morning should spare it and go.

Said one lady to me the other morning. "It's worth all the trouble of coming just to hear Prof. Houck talk." I had the pleasure of being present on one occasion while the Professor was talking in his own inimitable manner to a class of little ones. Happy teachers who have the advantage of noticing how he raised the attention and kept it up, of the small people. "Who was the first man?" "Adam." "Well, who was the second?" "Eve," came in a chorus. Well, who know? In these days of Women Suffragists perhaps they'll prove it so!

Mrs. Frances W. Harper, Superintendent of W. C. T. U. work among the Colored people, spoke at the Reform Club Room to the Colored Union on Friday night

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF July 18.

To Charade by M. Long—fellow. To Decapitations by M. No. 1. S-hoe. No. 2. S-even. No. 3. W-hoop. No. 4. W-hen.

FOR RENT: Two double rooms in second story of the CAROLINIAN Building. Appl at this Office.

—Moderation is a silken strand running through the pearly chain of virtue. It is moderation in figuring profits down that cause so many people to trade with ROBINSON & Co.

—Linen Dusters reduced at Fowler & Co's from $1.25 to 75c, and $1. 75 down to $1.00, to close out. These goods are first-class. Let those who can't see them send by mail; money returned if not satisfactory.

Renews her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay county, Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old I have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from pain and soreness, and am able to do my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain. Try a bottle 50c and $1, at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug store.

"We say now plainly, that it will be no easy task to defeat Col. Dockery.—he can be defeated, but it will take earnest and steady work to do it. Don't put too much confidence in what Judge Russell says, or does — it will not help the Democratic party much."—Charlotte Democrat.

Brace up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts and want to brace up. Brace up but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis, very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters and only 50 cents a bottle at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay, quired. It is guaranteed to give perfect srefaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

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NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

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Mail and Express (Southbound), daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City 12.00 P. M. Northbound, leaves at 3:30 P. M.

The Accomodation daily, except Lundays, leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives at 9.15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steam, Boats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Ianger, for all points on Chowan, comprising Little, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with Steamer Keystone tri-weekly for Harrellsville, Winton, Murfreesboro and all landings on the Chowan and Meherlin rivers.

The Steamer Plymouth, plying between Edenton and Williamston, will go to Hamilton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, leaving that place at 7 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday and Saturday,

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

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Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

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Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

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THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beam, (the dimension called for by the Charter,) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent

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and prove it—all wool. Try the seams of our clothing and if you don't go on a tear before they go, you may expect to last to a good old age.

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Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets. Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 2 yards wide.

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Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Clothing Department, where you can get Men and Boys Clothing at $3 a suit up.

FOWLER & CO., have 1300 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their D Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S., Shoe Store is ever run with Boots, Shoes and Hats, by every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

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If you have not called on him do so at once; he will save you money

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A Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely used and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health.
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TROUBLES OF ROYALTY.

Matrimonial Difficulties of King Milan and Queen Natalie.

Why the Crown Prince of Servia was Taken From His Mother.

Recent European dispatches have devoted much space to the troubles of the beautiful Queen Natalie, divorced wife of King Milan, of Servia. A London cablegram gives an insight into the political features of the trouble between the royal pair. An interesting sketch of the career of King Milan and Queen Natalie are also given in the cablegram. We quote as follows:

The case of Queen Natalie, of Servia, has furnished a very emotional topic to the European press, and unstinted abuse is poured out on Bismarck for tearing the young Prince from his mother's arms and exiling the helpless woman from Germany. There is no doubt that King Milan in private life is a polished villain, deserving any amount of hard luck, and quite unfit to be intrusted with the education of his twelve-year-old boy, but there is no especial reason for abusing Bismarck. His business is to look after the interests of Germany and her allies, and he cannot afford to be influenced by the particular woes of any one woman, no matter

KING MILAN.

how deserving. Besides, Queen Natalie did interfere in politics, and schemed to have Russian influence predominant in Servia. If the Russians can they will make Servia Russian, but Austria will do all she can to keep the little country independent, as a buffer between her and Russia. So King Milan wisely keeps in with Austria. Austria wants the coming King of Servia to follow in his father's footsteps, and so Germany, to oblige Austria, has turned the Prince over to his papa.

Queen Natalie has asked the Emperor of Austria for permission to reside in Vienna, but Franz Josef has replied unfavorably, recommending her to take up her abode in Belgium or England. Both the German and the Austrian governments treat her as a dangerous political intriguante, and do not care to have her within the circles which surround them.

QUEEN NATALIE.

King Milan was educated at Paris. He succeeded Prince Michael on the Servian chrone in 1868 at the age of fourteen. In 1876, shortly before the war with Turkey, Milan visited Russia. At the city of Kishineff, Southern Russia, Milan was received with great honors. The Governor gave a public reception which was attended by the entire nobility of the province, and it was on that occasion that Milan was presented to Natalie, who was young, charming, highly accomplished, and the only daughter of a rich nobleman, Colonel Koshko. Milan needed money and the good will of the Russians, and he saw at once that he could gain both by wedding Natalie. The marriage of the young couple was one of the greatest social events in that provincial town. The Czar, his courtiers, and the entire nobility of Russia took a deep interest in the welfare of the pair, and the presents that came pouring upon them from all parts of the Czar's country were estimated at twenty million rubles. In Natalie's company Milan visited all the principal cities of Russia and was met with boundless enthusiasm everywhere. Soon after Milan's return to Belgrade the war against Turkey commenced. The Russians took a deep interest in it. Thousands of young Russian students enlisted in the Servian army. Russian officers volunteered to fight in the Servian ranks, and in every Russian town and village money was collected for the Servian treasury. Natalie was adored by the subjects of her husband. She became the heroine of Servia. After the Russian-Turkish war Servia was considerably enlarged. Milan fell victim to the ambition of becoming a King. At the Russian court he met with no success. The Czar opposed his aspirations for a kingly title. Milan turned to Austria. He was given to understand that he would be allowed to enjoy that title if he became Austria's ally. He accepted these conditions, and in 1882 he proclaimed himself King.

From that time dates Natalie's matrimonial misery. Milan constantly kept his eye on Vienna, while Natalie was leaning toward Russia. Milan wanted to educate his heir after the Austrian fashion, while Natalie insisted on his being a Russian Colonel. While Milan was making flying visits to Vienna and waiting at the lobbies of Austria's royalty for audiences with Emperor Franz Josef, Natalie was taking trips to Russia and was meeting with enthusiastic receptions everywhere.

Finally they separated. Milan surrounded himself with gypsy girls and ballet dancers and began to indulge in most scandalous debaucheries. Natalie lived quietly at Belgrade. In 1884 a revolution broke out in Servia. It was suppressed. The rebels were captured and ninety-six of them were sentenced to death. Natalie laid aside her womanly pride and visited her husband, the King. She begged him for mercy for the prisoners.

"Will you consent to live here and be the chamber-woman of Mlle. Nanon?" asked the King.

Mlle. Nanon was an ex-ballet dancer. The Queen was horrified. She left her husband in disgust. Fifty-six of the prisoners were shot. In 1885 Natalie exerted all means to prevent the war with Bulgaria. The war took place. Milan assumed command of the Servian army. While Prince Alexander of Battenberg was pushing his forces forward with relentless energy, Milan was indulging in wild orgies at his headquarters. He was ignominously beaten and driven out of Bulgaria.

Milan attempted to prevail upon Natalie to consent voluntarily to a divorce. When he saw that his efforts were fruitless he tried to involve the Queen in some scandal. Having failed in this he began to systematically persecute her. Her palace was treated as a prisoner. Her palace was kept constantly under the surveilance of gendarmes. Natalie could not go out, nor receive callers. Her allowances were limited. She could not even complain. In 1887 Natalie secretly left Servia, taking with her her son, the Crown Prince Alexander. She went to Russia and spent several months on the southern coast of Crimea, where an unsuccessful attempt was made by agents of King Milan to abduct her son. From Crimea she went to Italy, and from Italy to Wiesbaden. The German police showed themselves obliging to Milan. They wrested the young Prince out of the hands of his loving mother, and turned him over to his cruel and dissipated father. The Crown Prince is twelve years old. He was named by Natalie, after Czar Alexander II. of Russia. He will never succeed his father, as Russia is anxiously waiting for an opportunity to overthrow the Obrenovich dynasty and place Prince Peter Kara-George on the Servian throne.

DURING June the Philadelphia Mint turned out $3,880,000 in gold, silver and minor coins. This included $100,000 double eagles or $20 gold pieces, $1,800,000 silver dollars, 500,000 dimes and 3,000,000 pennies. The demand for pennies is on the increase, particularly in the South and West. This is the only mint now engaged in manufacturing minor coins.

THE two grown daughters of Jacob Nye, a well-to-do farmer, living eight miles south of Princeton, Ill., have been adjudged insane and sent to Jacksonville for treatment. The father and mother and another daughter are also insane. The family of five were all stricken with this strange malady on the same day, and physicians are unable to account for the cause.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Two buildings at Cressonia, Penn., occupied by Laflin & Rand, manufacturers of powder, exploded with terrible force, killing two men and fatally injuring the third.

THE simple request for credit for one glass of rum led a liquor dealer at Bridgeport, Conn., to murder the would-be imbiber.

THE manufacturing town of Avon, Mass., has been totally destroyed by fire.

FIRE destroyed the shops in the Erie (Penn.) Penitentiary and the convicts will remain idle for some time in consequence.

THREE men were drowned while fishing off Elizabethport, N. J.

WILLIAM STAUFFER and Jeremiah Reiss were fatally burned by the explosion of a ladle of molten iron in a foundry at Allentown, Penn., and four others were severely injured.

A BRIDE and groom, while spending their honeymoon at New London, N. H., were accidentally drowned in Sunapee Lake.

A CRIPPLE woke up John Gusnannon, at Bennington, Vt., and asked for a drink of whisky. Failing to get the liquor he murdered him with his crutch.

PATRICK KELLY, seaman on the Atlantic steamer Erin, for New York, stabbed two of his shipmates to death in the vessel's forecastle while on the high seas.

MICHAEL DUNPHY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., while in a drunken rage, murdered his half-brother John and then killed himself.

THE Democratic National Campaign Committee met at the headquarters in New York city, and elected Colonel Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio, Chairman.

TWO women were burned to death and three persons injured through the explosion of an oil lamp at Buffalo, N. Y.

South and West.

EBENEZER STANFORD, an Englishman, has been hanged in the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary for the murder of his former sweetheart, Alice Hancox, at Youngstown, March 24, 1887.

FOUR lumber dealers were drowned in the flooded Kanawha River at Parkersburg, W. Va.

CHIEF PIAH, the once notorious chief of renegade Utes in the North Park, of Colorado, has ended his career by suicide on the old Navajo trail. He had lead some of the most barbarous Indian massacres ever known.

George M. Rider has been hanged at Marshall, Missouri, for the murder of R. P. Tallent about three years ago.

WHILE assisting at Kenton, Ohio, in raising a Harrison and Morton pole, 240 feet long, Zelestes Musgrove, aged fifty, was killed. The rope broke, letting the pole fall, striking him and breaking his back and both legs. Death was instantaneous.

A COWBOY walked into the bank of La Junta, Kan., and covering Rufus Phillips, the cashier, with a revolver, ordered him to drop all the funds of the bank into a bag he placed on the counter. The cashier complied with alacrity and the daring robber at once mounted his horse and escaped with $28,000.

A BATTERY of gas tanks, exploded at Ludlow, Ky., injuring fifteen persons, four mortally.

SIX persons, colored, were drowned in the Arkansas River while returning from a dance near Fort Smith, Ark.

JOSEPH SOUP, an insane Bohemian, murdered his wife at Columbia, S. C., by driving a sharpened file into her head. He subsequently killed himself by cutting his throat.

A FROLIC at Axton, Va., ended in the murder of two young men by a drunken ruffian.

FRED GLEASON, aged twenty, John Williamson, aged eighteen, and Louis Burnam, aged sixteen, were drowned at Wilke's Lake, Mich., while bathing. Gleason got into deep water and the other two were drowned while attempting to save him.

A MEXICAN boy, Pedro Jones, aged 15, shot and killed George Stevenson, postmaster and station agent at Glamis, Arizona.

CONRAD JACKSON, colored, has been hanged at Waco, Texas, for the murder of John Talley, a prominent white planter, one year ago. Jackson, who was nineteen years old, made a confession on the gallows.

W. A. POTTS, who was to have been hanged at Washington, N. C., escaped the gallows by committing suicide on the day he was doomed to die.

PUTNAM DARDEN, Grand Master of the National Grange of the United States, died recently at his residence in Fayette, Miss.

Washington.

THE President has accepted the resignation of the Hon. George V. N. Lathrop, United States Minister to Russia.

THE State Department has received information of the death of United States Consul J. Harvey Brigham, at Kingston, Jamaica.

SPEAKER CARLISLE has appointed a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Ford, Spinola, Oates, Morrow and Guenther, to investigate the subject of contract and pauper immigration.

THE President has approved the joint resolution extending the provisions of the joint resolution relating to the disposal of public lands to the States of Florida and Louisiana.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Lambert Tree, of Illinois, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Belgium; Robert R. Roosevelt, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Netherlands; Rufus Magee, of Indiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Sweden and Norway; Charles L. Scott, of Alabama, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Venezuela; John E. Bacon, of South Carolina, to be Minister Resident of the United States to Paraguay and Uruguay.

THE President has vetoed four more private pension bills and signed a number of others.

THE Police Department has just completed a census of the District of Columbia. Its report shows the total population to be 218,157—white population, 145,635; colored, 72,522.

Foreign.

AN imperial ukase just issued in St. Petersburg, Russia, fixes the number of the contingent recruits at 250,000 as against 235,000 in 1887, and places the period of active service at five years, but at thirteen years for the Landwehr. All able bodied men under forty-four years of age, who have not already been in active service, must join the Landwehr.

THE Debeers diamond mine, at Kimberly, South Africa, was destroyed by fire, and twenty-four whites and two hundred natives perished therein.

SIR JOHN HENRY BRAND, President of the Orange Free State, is dead.

SIX men employed by the Eau Claire (Canada) Lumber Company were drowned while driving logs.

POPE LEO XIII has addressed another encyclical letter to the Irish Catholic Churches disapproving of the boycott and the plan of campaign.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, has agreed that his mother bear the title of Empress and Queen.

A STATE of revolution exists in Venezuela, and Dr. Juan P. R. Paul has assumed the office of President.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

TURKEY wants a $10,000,000 loan.

THE Bell Telephone Company is paying 26 per cent. dividends.

A GIRL, sixteen years old, has been arrested in Detroit for forgery.

JUDGE THURMAN will make a campaign speech in Brooklyn in September.

THE property valuation this year for the City of New York is $1,500,000,000.

FIVE-EIGHTHS of the flour imported into Brazil comes from the United States.

MRS. CLEVELAND has received two sixty-two-pound watermelons from Georgia.

THE New York and Pennsylvania farmers have advanced the price of milk to 4 cents a quart.

DAVITT, the Home Ruler, challenges the British Government to arrest Parnell and himself.

A FLORIDA planter has contracted to furnish a New York dealer with 1,000,000 cabbages this year.

SWARMS of Chinese are landing in British Columbia and stealing across the border into the United States.

THE people of the United States now have $645,000,000 more in their hands than they had seven years ago.

SEATTLE, in Washington Territory, has grown to the extent of eight hundred dwellings since January 1.

PARTS of the big Nova Scotia raft have been found 200 miles from the spot where it was broken up last fall.

THE Burns county (Dakota) Commissioners have this season paid a bounty of three cents each on 67,000 gopher tails.

MR. J. H. JENKS, of Montclair, N. J., is the youngest grandfather in the State. He is only thirty-eight years old.

CHICAGO boys painted an Anarchist who tried to tear down the stars and stripes, red, white and blue, and the judge let them off.

TAKE heed of enemies reconciled and meat twice boiled.

A FIERCE FRENCH DUEL.

Fight Between Gen. Boulanger and Prime Minister Floquet.

The Former Seriously and the Latter Slightly Wounded.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

A duel has been fought on Count Dillon's estate, near Paris, between M. Floquet, the French Prime Minister, and General Boulanger, the well-known member of the Chamber of Deputies. General Boulanger has for months past been the most prominent figure in French political circles on account of his warlike attitude toward Germany.

The duel was the direct result of violent personalities used in the Chamber of Deputies, during which General Boulanger denounced M. Floquet as an impudent liar. Boulanger proposed the dissolution of the Chamber, and the proposition was rejected. The General thereupon resigned his seat.

During his speech Boulanger said the Chamber of Deputies was falling into ruin and decay, and that the Monarchists were watching for the death agony of the Republic. He would do his duty by demanding the passage of a resolution that the Chamber ask President Carnot for a dissolution.

M. Floquet reproached General Boulanger, who was always absent from the Chamber, He said it was not for a man like Boulanger to judge of its legislative labors and criticise hardworking members. What had Boulanger done?

The General replied that he had made an appeal to the country.

M. Floquet retorted that the country had answered him in the Charente election, in which Boulanger's candidate for the Chamber of Deputies was defeated.

Boulanger characterized Floquet's speech as only the utterance of a badly educated school usher, and then branded him as an impudent liar.

Boulanger then left the Chamber, and a vote of censure was passed upon him, when the body adjourned.

After the sitting, M. Floquet sent his seconds to General Boulanger's house with a challenge to fight a duel. MM. Clemenceau and Perlin, the seconds, did not find Boulanger at home, but at a Paris newspaper office late at night Count Dillon and M. Laquerre acted for Boulanger, and the four umpires soon had the arrangements made for the meeting the next morning.

General Boulanger was cheered by the people on emerging from the *Presse* office at half-past 1 o'clock in the morning on his way to the dueling grounds, and he responded to their plaudits by raising his hat. He drove to Neuilly in a brougham and arrived first at the place of meeting. He paced a walk with his seconds while awaiting the coming of M. Floquet, who arrived at ten minutes past ten o'clock. While the seconds were exploring the garden searching for a convenient spot for the duel, M. Floquet, without betraying any emotion, walked to and fro conversing with friends. At the same time General Boulanger, with an obtrusive affectation of indifference, kept twirling his walking stick about and consulting with his watch as though impatient to begin fighting. There was a large crowd outside the grounds.

At twenty minutes past ten o'clock M. Laisant, who directed the duel, brought together the points of the swords and delivered the word of command. General Boulanger immediately made a vigorous lung at M. Floquet, wounding him slightly on the left thigh. The combatants were immediately separated, when it was found that Boulanger's right hand forefinger was scratched.

In the second round Boulanger advanced with extreme violence to the attack. Floquet stood on the defensive. The General made a desperate lunge forward, slightly wounding the Prime Minister's left breast. Unable to recover from the impetus of his lunge, he actually ran his neck onto the sword which M. Floquet had kept pointed straight at him. A terrible gash in the throat was the result, the blood spirted forth in torrents and Boulanger fell unconscious into the arms of his seconds. The surgeons in attendance immediately took measures to stop the flow of blood, and later on conveyed him into Count Dillon's house on the estate. M. Floquet's sword penetrated two and a half inches at a point between the jugular vein and carotid artery.

The duel was fiercely fought, and lasted just four minutes. General Boulanger tried hard to kill M. Floquet, and threw himself upon him again and again.

The Prime Minister, it was easy to see, was totally unused to handling a sword, and it is a matter of the greatest astonishment that so unskilful a fencer should have been able to parry his adversary's lunges so successfully. Premier Floquet was given a grand ovation on his return to Paris.

INTER-STATE TELEGRAPH.

An Important Bill Reported to the United States Senate.

A bill relative to the Federal control of the telegraph has been reported favorably to the United States Senate by Senator Cullom from the Inter-State Commerce Committee.

The bill excepts newspapers from its restrictive provisions, and permits telegraph companies to make special rates with them, irrespective of the "long or short haul." In other respects the bill places the telegraph companies, as to inter-State business, under the same general control as the railroads are now under the Inter-State Commerce Law. The general principles of the Inter-State Commerce Act, and, in many cases, the language of the act, are made applicable to telegraph companies. The report is unanimous.

AN English mechanic, residing at Pittsburg, claims to have discovered a pneumatic generator that will provide motive power to any extent without the use of fuel.

THE MARKETS.

29	NEW YORK.		
Beef, City Dressed		9¼@	9¾
Calves, common to prime		5 @	7
Sheep		3 @	5¼
Lambs		4¼@	7⅜
Hogs—Live		6 00 @	6 30
Dressed		8½@	9
Flour—City Mill Extra		4 30 @	4 60
Patents		4 70 @	5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red		88⅜@	89
Rye—State		56 @	58
Barley—State		82 @	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed		54 @	55½
Oats—No. 1 White		— @	45
Mixed Western		35 @	38
Hay—Choice Timothy		95 @	1 00
Straw—No. 1 Rye		90 @	95
Lard—City Steam		— @	8
Butter—State Creamery		20 @	21
Dairy		14 @	16
West. Im. Creamery		14½@	17
Factory		14 @	15½
Cheese—State Factory		7¾@	9¾
Skims		3 @	7½
Western		7 @	8¼
Eggs—State and Penn		— @	19
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western		4 00 @	4 75
Sheep—Good to choice		5 00 @	6 00
Lambs—Western		6 50 @	8 25
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks		5 90 @	6 05
Flour—Family		4 85 @	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red		— @	91
Corn—No. 2. Yellow		53½@	51
Oats—No. 2. Mixed		— @	34¼
Barley—State		88 @	91
BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice		8¾@	9
Hogs—Live		5¼@	6
Northern Dressed		6¾@	7
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's		4 90 @	5 25
Corn—Steamer Yellow		59 @	60¼
Oats—No. 2 White		41¾@	43
Rye—State		60 @	65¼
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET			
Beef—Dressed weight		6 @	7
Sheep—Live weight		4½@	4¾
Lambs		6 @	7¾
Hogs—Northern		7 @	7¼
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. extra family		3 75 @	3 90
Wheat—No. 2, Red		85½@	86
Corn—No. 2, Mixed		53½@	54¼
Oats—Mixed		38¾@	41
Rye—No. 2		— @	78
Butter—Creamery Extra		— @	21
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream		9¾@	10

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

128TH DAY.—Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill for the establishment of a Council of Ordnance to conduct examinations into all such questions relating to the fabrication and use of ordnance, projectiles and explosives, as may be referred to it by Congress or the Secretary of War or the Navy....Mr. George delivered a speech of seven hours duration in favor of the adoption of the Fishery Treaty. When he finished Mr. Dolph spoke briefly against its ratification.

129TH DAY.—The fishery treaty was again considered by the Senate in open executive session to-day. Mr. Pugh spoke in favor of its ratification and Mr. Chandler made a speech against the treaty....The bill appropriating $25,000 for a monument to General George R. Clark was passed....The Senate devoted thirty minutes in executive session to the nomination of Melville W. Fuller to be Chief Justice, which was called up by Senator Pugh, of the Judiciary Committee. No decisive action was taken....Mr. McPherson introduced bills to increase the limit of cost of the public building at Paterson, N. J., to $150,000, and to provide for the erection of a public building at Perth Amboy, N. J.

130TH DAY.—The bill which provides for an adjustment of the accounts of laborers and mechanics employed by the Government, arising under the eight-hour law, was passed after considerable discussion....By a vote of 29 to 21, the bill to place John C. Fremont on the retired list of the army, with the rank of Major-General, was passed.

131ST DAY.—The Senate considered all day the bill for the formation and admission into the Union of the State of Washington—to be composed of the present Territory of Washington and part of Idaho Territory. When the reading of the bill was finished Mr. Cullom offered a substitute for it, confining the area of the new State to that of the present Territory of Washington. Messrs. Stewart and Blair addressed the Senate on the subject. Without action on the bill the consideration of executive business was begun.

132D DAY.—A bill was presented to naturalize aliens who read and write English fluently only after a residence in the United States for five years, and upon proof by two reputable witnesses that during these five years the applicant has had a good moral character....Mr. Chandler introduced a resolution requiring the Judiciary Committee to ascertain whether there are likely to be any election frauds in Louisiana at the next election, and, if such frauds are probable, to kill them in advance....A bill to reduce the postage on fourth-class matter was reported. The bill proposes to merge the third and fourth classes, with uniform rates of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof....The Senate in secret session spent three hours considering the nomination of Samuel J. Bigelow to be District-Attorney of New Jersey. Messrs. Edmunds, and Evarts opposed the confirmation vigorously, and it was rejected by a majority of 40 to 3.

House Proceedings.

161ST DAY.—There was considerable debate indulged in by Messrs. Dingley, Holman, Felton and Bingham, on the foreign mail service in connection with Mr. Bingham's amendment reducing the Senate appropriation, and increasing the mail facilities with South American countries. No action was taken, however.

162D DAY.—The Bingham amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill was rejected by a vote of 135 to 155....The conferees were instructed to disagree to the Senate amendment appropriating $800,000 for foreign mail service....The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair) on the Tariff bill, the pending schedule being that relative to wool. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Outhwait, La Follette, Breckinridge and Ford.

163D DAY.—The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed debate on the Tariff. The free wool clause was discussed till one P. M., and then by a vote of 120 to 102 the House refused to take wool from the free list. Sowden (Pennsylvania) and Wilkins and Foran (Ohio), Democrats, voted in the affirmative, and Anderson (Iowa), Republican, voted in the negative with the Democrats. The date on which the free wool clause shall go into effect was fixed as October 1, 1888; and the date for the taking effect of the woolen schedule was fixed as January 1, 1889. The consideration of the internal revenue sections of the Mills bill was then begun. Mr. Johnson, of North Carolina, offered an amendment providing for the repeal of the tax on all distilled spirits made from grain or fruit. This was defeated by a vote of 27 to 135. An amendment was adopted fixing October 1, 1888, as the date upon which the repeal of taxes on manufactured chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco, and snuff shall go into effect. An amendment was agreed to striking out the clause imposing a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem on carpets and carpetings, and inserting a clause imposing a duty of six cents per square yard on hemp and jute carpetings; of 20 per cent. ad valorem on floor matting and floor mats exclusively of vegetable substances....Mr. Oates introduced a bill creating the office of Assistant Attorney General, at a salary of $5000, who is to be charged with the duty of editing and compiling the United States statutes and treaties.

164TH DAY.—The House in Committee of the Whole continued the consideration of the revenue sections of the Mills bill. Numerous amendments reducing or taking the tax off of cigars, tobacco and liquors were defeated. Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, offered an amendment providing that the bond required to be given by the cigar manufacturers shall be in such penal sum as the Collector of Internal Revenue may require, not less than $100, with an addition of $10 for every person proposed to be employed by such manufacturer in excess of twenty. In the evening session a bill was passed appropriating $60,000 for the establishment of a lightship at Sandy Hook, N. Y....Secretary Fairchild called the attention of Congress to the need of appropriations for the Customs deficiency, and the enforcement of the Alien Contract Labor law.

165TH DAY.—When the House, with Mr. Springer of Illinois in the chair, went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, primuline, on motion of Mr. Tracey, was stricken from the free list, and then a long discussion was started on the paragraph placing cotton ties or hoops on the free list. An amendment placing on the free list all iron and steel hoops not thinner than number 20 wire guage was agreed to—80 to 71. The existing rates of duty were restored on cement and on whiting and on Paris white. The duty on Paris green was fixed at 12½ per cent. ad valorem. The duty on China porcelain, earthen, stone, or crockery ware was increased from 45 to 50 per cent. ad valorem. The next paragraph called up was that relating to green and colored glass bottles. Mr. Breckinridge moved to make the duty one cent instead of three-quarters of a cent per pound, which was adopted.

166TH DAY.—The House took up the Mills bill, with Mr. Springer in the chair, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Mills restoring the present duty on tobacco. It was agreed to without division. On motion of Mr. Spinola, the present rate of duty was restored on pipes, pipe bowls, and all smokers' articles not otherwise provided for. Mr. Springer took the floor and delivered a speech in favor of free wool. At 2:30 o'clock Mr. Mills moved that the Committee of the Whole rise and report the bill favorably to the House with amendments. The motion was carried by a viva voce vote, and thus ends the long debate over the Tariff Reform measure....A vote to override the President's veto of the Allentown (Penn.) Public Building bill failed to pass.

THE NEW CENSUS.

Cost and Provisions of the New Bill as Passed by the House.

The bill providing for the eleventh census, as it passed the House, differs somewhat from the measure which was reported from Mr. Cox's committee, and also from the census bill of 1879. The publications of the tenth census numbered twenty-two volumes; the eleventh census will include only such publications as shall relate to population and social statistics relating thereto, the products of manufacturing, mining and agriculture, mortality and vital statistics, valuation and public indebtedness.

The bill placed the maximum cost of the census at $6,000,000, exclusive of printing, engraving and binding, but the House changed the amount to $1,000,000, with the understanding that this would be all that is needed to expend before July 1 of next year and that the remaining $5,000,000 could be appropriated during the next session. The last census cost, including printing, about $5,800,000, and excluding printing about $4,800,000 or 9½ cents per capita. Mr. Cox estimates that the cost of the eleventh census per capita will be about 10 cents. His present bill economizes in the range of work, and in the publishing, but it provides for a larger staff of employes, made necessary, he says, by the increasing population. Mr. Cox estimates this increase at about 15,000,000. The census bureau will include, by the provisions of this bill, a superintendent at a salary of $6,000 a year, a chief clerk at $2,500, two stenographers, ten chiefs of division, and a disbursing clerk at $2,000, ten clerks of class 4, twenty of class 3, thirty of class 2, with such number of clerks of class 1, copyists and computers of salaries of not less than $720, nor more than $1000, as may be found necessary for the proper and prompt compilation and publication of the census. Besides this staff of bureau employes there are to be not more than 175 Supervisors of the census appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall divide their districts into subdivisions most suitable for purposes of enumeration, designate the enumerators, one for each subdivision, and be responsible for the work of the enumerators in their districts.

LATER NEWS.

THE great strike of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers which commenced on June 1 has terminated in the uncondition, surrender of the manufacturers. All works have resumed operations.

HENRY C. EBERT, the wife-murderer, has expiated his crime on the gallows in Jersey City, N. J.

RICHARD KEARNEY, who murdered Margaret Purcell, the aged Irish house-keeper of Mrs. Daniel R. Lyddy, at Long Branch in February last, has been hanged at Freehold, N. J.

AFTER a deadlock of three months the Republican Congressional Convention of the Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania has nominated J. Warren Ray, of Greene County. Over 200 ballots were taken before the break occurred.

A GIRL sixteen years old was burned to death while attempting to escape from a crowded New York tenement house that was on fire.

IN order to exterminate the chinch bug the farmers of Crawford county, Ill., have agreed to plant no wheat, rye or barley for three years.

A CLOUDBURST at Vincennes, Ind., caused a train of cars to be derailed.

JACOB DAUCHER, charged with the murder of Louis Shoenberg at Denver, Col., has killed himself in jail at San Bernardino, Cal.

THE five story piano warehouse of Julius Bauer, in Chicago, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $400,000.

SAMUEL W. HAWKINS has been nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Tennessee.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE RIVES has issued instructions to our Consuls abroad to collect all statistics as to assisted pauper immigration, for use by the special House committee just appointed to investigate this subject. The Consuls are required to report within ninety days.

THE village of Grafton, New Brunswick, has been destroyed by fire.

THREE boys were drowned at a picnic near St. Johns, New Brunswick, and four companions narrowly escaped.

A VOLCANIC eruption has occurred at Makmats, in Japan, by which 400 persons were killed and 1000 injured.

MRS. P. J. TULLY, a handsome young married woman of Macon, Ga., went sailing at Niagara Falls, with Will H. Barber, of the International Hotel. The yacht capsized and Mrs. Tully took the plunge over the falls, being drowned in sight of her husband, while her companion was rescued.

THREE young girls were drowned while bathing near Jefferson, Iowa.

FIRE at Rockingham, N. C., destroyed the Court House, Postoffice, seven stores and numerous dwellings.

THE young man passing himself for Frederick Remington, the artist on *Harper's Weekly*, and who committed suicide recently at Trinidad, Col., has been identified as Baron Raymond von Rohiwiski, the son of a Colonel in the German Army.

THE United States cruiser Charleston, the first man-of-war constructed on the Pacific coast, has been successfully launched at San Francisco.

THE Democratic State Convention of Michigan met at Detroit for the purpose of nominating a State ticket. The Greenbackers were also in session at Grand Rapids, and the two parties agreed to fuse and nominate a joint ticket, a division being made of the offices. Wellington R. Burt, of Saginaw, was nominated for Governor.

THE consideration of the Mills Tariff Reform bill in the House consumed 23 day and evening sessions, 151 speeches having been made. The discussion under the five-minute rule consumed 29 days, or 125 hours.

AFTER three hours' fight the Senate in executive session rejected the nomination of District Attorney Bigelow, of New Jersey, by a vote of forty to three. He was appointed during the recess of the Senate about a year ago.

THE local volunteer militia companies of Manitoba have been ordered to prepare to march into British Columbia to assist in quelling an alarming uprising of warlike Indian tribes, whom famine has rendered desperate.

FIRE broke out on the Spanish steamer Asturiana, at Rouen, France, from New York, and caused a tremendous explosion there being on board a cargo of 8840 barrels of petroleum. Eight of the crew were killed.

THE Italian Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 269 to 97, adopted the Communal Reform bill, which gives to two million citizens formerly disenfranchised the right to vote in local elections.

IN a recent "Convention of Christian Endeavor" at Chicago, it was stated that in New York, Boston and Chicago there are 2,860,000 persons who do not attend churches, and it was urged that in our own country is the legitimate field of missionary work.

CATERPILLARS have so overrun the county of Kent, England, that the fruit farmers, whose products are all eaten up, are collecting them and selling them at $20 a sack as food for pheasants.

RRR
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD! CURES ALL PAINS, Internal or External.

It was the first and is the only Pain remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Palpitation of the Heart, Faintness, Hearburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains. It will instantly arrest and better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quick as Radway's Ready Relief.

Fifty cents per Bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

A FINE, SURE MEDICINE.

RADWAY & Co.—Gentlemen: Your Pills have often warded off sickness in my family. I never think it safe to be without them; they are a fine, sure medicine. Most respectfully yours,

HENRRY KENWORTH,
Chebanse, Iroquois County, Ill.

What a Physician Says of Radway's Pills.

I am using your R. R. Relief and your Regulating Pills, and have recommended them above all pills, and sell a great many of them. I have them on hand always, and use them in my practice and in my own family, and expect to, in preference of all Pills. Yours respectfully, DR. A. C. MIDDLEBROOK,
Doraville, Ga.

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases.

Dyspepsia of Long Standing Cured.

DR. RADWAY—I have for years been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver complaint and found but little relief until I got your Pills, and they made a perfect cure. They are the best medicine I ever had in my life. Your friend forever,

WILLIAM NOONAN,
Blanchard, Mich.

DR. RADWAY & CO., N. Y.

The Buttermilk Cure.

Through the simplest remedies relief comes, and the new methods of medicating a patient by food chiefly are carrying out this formula in General Sheridan's case. Lactic acid, which is not far off from the beverage commonly termed buttermilk, has been doing peptic wonders, it is announced. A good many people who are "out of sorts" with liver troubles might try the buttermilk cure direct without waiting for an illness to have it prescribed for them. Especially old people and worn out people frequently find a fountain of youth in the churn's surplus.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Delicious jelly is made at the South at this time of the year from the May haw, the small fruit of which is said to produce a jelly second only to the guava in excellent qualities.

A Common-Sense Remedy.

In the matter of curatives what you want is something that will do its work while you continue to do yours—a remedy that will give you no inconvenience nor interfere with your business. Such a remedy is ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. These plasters are purely vegetable and absolutely harmless. They require no change of diet, and are not affected by wet or cold. Their action does not interfere with labor or business; you can toil and yet be cured while hard at work. They are so pure that the youngest, the oldest, the most delicate person of either sex can use them with great benefit.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation.

Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

Thirty-eight farmers in Victoria own 1,428,000 acres of land, an average of more than 37,000 acres.

A Business-like Offer.

For many years the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have offered, in good faith, $500 for a case of Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents. This wonderful remedy has fairly attained a world-wide reputation. If you have dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; if the eyes are weak, watery and inflamed; if there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice being changed and has a nasal twang; the breath offensive; smell and taste imp